The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,611—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 40	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Fees for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	2 0
Second do.		1 8
Third do.		1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 12 As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	12th Sept.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th do.
(a) NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— T. AVANMORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	13th do.
(a) LOMBARDY	2733	450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

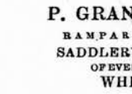
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

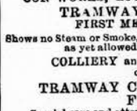
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ANCONA	3000	800	E. G. Stead	15th Sept.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	30th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2:61	450	W. W. Footman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer WILTON are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Bombay, 5th September 1879. Agents for Captain Jarvis,

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	... £139,808
	„ 1873	... £295,149
	„ 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by

EVERY MAIL STEAMER.

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

12 SHARES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on MONDAY, the 15th September, instant, at 3 p.m., at the office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle,

Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, 113.	12 Shares of Rs. 10,000 each; Rs. 3,0 0 paid up.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
BAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

HUGHES'S LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAMWAY ENGINE WORKS, LIMITED,

4, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, AND FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

TRAMWAY STEAM ENGINE
FIRST MEDAL, PARIS, 1878,

Shows no Steam or Smoke, and is noiseless. The only Engine as yet allowed on Tramways in England

COLLIERY and TANK LOCOMOTIVES of all kinds.

TRAMWAY CARS AND TRAMWAY FITTINGS.

Special care and attention is given to this department.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind. Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when all and every other dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness arising from a delicate habit, family or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. The correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, the only preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy this discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and other general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES *are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Insanity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c., &c., by* DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,

whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonials too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous cure as this medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated female and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should per-severe steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any benefit-result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles, invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s per bottle. Every package of Dr. De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter De Roos, Lond n," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF
MISS MAY EDWARDES.

SATURDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER, 187[illegible]
IMMENSE ATTRACTION FOR THIS NIGHT O[illegible]

First time in Bombay of the glorious Burlesque
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST[illegible]

NEW SONGS.
LOCAL HITS.
NEW DANCES.
Production of Alfred Maltby's great Comedy in one act, entitled
OUR MOTHER-IN-LAW,
In which Harry Hunter's celebrated Duet entitled
DOMESTIC SQUABBLES,
will be introduced.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Gallery	Re. 1
Stalls	„ 2
Pit	As. 8

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Box plan now open.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY at 3 o'clock p.m., at the new Offices of the Chamber, Nos. 6 and 7, Rampart Row.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 9th September 1879.

THE NEXT of KIN of Dr. JOHN EASTON and Mrs. E. E. A. BASTON (*née* BLAND) will REWARD and feel obliged for INFORMATION enabling them to TRACE and RECOVER certain MONIES PAID or contracted to be paid, under contract of marriage, dated 15th July, 1812, to Lieut. Colonel Humphrey Dalrymple Bland, 47th Regiment, and Major General Thomas Joseph Backhouse, then of Bombay, as Trustees. Please communicate with SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE of the CONSOLIDATED STOCK of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for £270, STANDING in the NAME of Mr. NEIL McMILLAN, lately Engine Driver of the abovenamed Company at Bhusawal, has been LOST and an APPLICATION has been made to the Company by Mr. NEIL McMILLAN for issue of a FRESH CERTIFICATE. ANY PERSON having this Certificate in his possession or claiming a right to it, or to the stock, should communicate WITHIN ONE WEEK with the Agent in Bombay of the said Company at his Office in Elphinstone Circle.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE,
Attorneys for Mr. Neil McMillan.
Bombay, 8th September 1879.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th instant, on account of the PATETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 3rd September 1879.

THE VOLKARTS' UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1879, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Accounts to the 30th June, 1879.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint one or two Directors in the room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who resigned his seat on the Board.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 22nd September, 1879, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th September 1879.

VAN HOUTEN'S
PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.
½ lb Canister Rs. 1-8 Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.
Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.
In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
FOR
DESTROYING RATS,
RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

B. V. RIFLES.—MEMBERS of C COMPANY who have not lately been communicated with by Post Card will be good enough to furnish their CORRECT ADDRESSES to Colour Sergeant GROVE, Messrs. Treacher & Co. Ld.

D. S. KEMP, Captain.

WANTED, a thoroughly practical CANDLE MAKER, European, East Indian, or Native, with copies of Testimonials. Address X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ROOMS TO LET at GRANT BUILDINGS, with Stabling free. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, 4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a SHOP next door to Messrs. Thorpe & Co.'s. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, 4, Hummum Street.

TO LET, from 1st October next, a FURNISHED HOUSE on the Parel Road, near the Upna Cottage, now in the occupation of Mr. P. Dewar. Rent moderate. Apply to A. V., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a Buggy with Australian Horse and Harness complete, a good turn out. Price Rs. 800. Apply to ME, care of this paper.

BACON AND HAM, (just landed, the former will be sold in cut.) Price 14 Annas a pound, J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, Rigby Match Rifle with Sites and few Bullets, Rs. 80; and Steward's National Association Telescope, very powerful, Rs. 120. Apply "W.," *Bombay Gazette*.

OUR Patent Lamps surpass all other inventions for giving light; cost 1 pie per hour of consumption; equal in power to London Gas, and are hurricane-proof. Testimonials upon application. BREWER & Co., 2 & 3 Meadow Street.

MACLEANS GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BREAD FOR EVERYBODY! Machine kneaded and practically untouched by human hand. Household 6 pice, superfine 2 as. the lb. loaf, Fearse, Fort & Market.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

AS aids to Medical treatment and the rearing of Children, articles of Diet deservedly command a large share of attention, and this is especially so in India, where the exhausting effects of climate render their use an absolute necessity. Amongst those which have attracted recent attention are:—

PREPARATIONS OF MALT.

The addition of Malt Flour to the food of Infants, and patients with impaired digestion, is due to the suggestion of the late Baron Von Liebig, and there is no doubt that many of the slighter disorders of infancy may be avoided by following the system of Diet he recommended. *Savory* and *Moore's* and *Mellin's Food for Infants and Invalids* are amongst the best of Malt preparations.

Undernoted are a few of the *Dietetic preparations* kept in stock, and, as *consignments* are received by each *fortnightly* mail direct from the makers, their *genuineness* and *freshness* may be *relied upon*.

CASH PRICES, AUGUST 1879.

ARROWROOT, Finest Bermuda, 1 tins of 1 lb.	each	R 1 12
Do. Speed's East Indian	„	1 0
BARLEY, Fine Pearl, in tins of 2 lbs.	„	0 11
Do. Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins	„	0 12
BAKING POWDER, Borwick's in boxes	„	0 12
BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS for Indigestion, &c.	per tin	0 12
BRAND & Co.'s Specialities for Invalids:—		
ESSENCE OF BEEF	per case	2 4
„ MUTTON or VEAL	„	2 8
„ CHICKEN	„	3 4
CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	per 4 oz. case	1 8
„ „	per 8 „ „	2 12
„ VEAL BROTH	per 4 „ „	2 4
„ „	per 8 „ „	4 8
„ MUTTON BROTH	per 4 „ „	2 4
„ „	per 8 „ „	4 8
„ CHICKEN BROTH	per 4 „ „	3 8
„ „	per 8 „ „	7 0
„ SOUP (GLAZE)	per 8 „ „	2 0
INVALID TURTLE SOUP	per case	3 4
BEEF TEA JELLY	„	1 8
VEAL or MUTTON BROTH	per 1 lb. case	1 8
CHICKEN or GAME BROTH	„	2 4
„ „	per small box	1 4
SAVOURY MEAT LOZENGES	per large box	2 4
GRAVY, JULIENNE, MOCK TURTLE, & OX TAIL SOUPS & MUTTON BROTH	per 1 lb. case	1 2
CHAPMAN'S ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR	per tin	0 10
CORN FLOUR, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets	each	0 8
„ „ „ 2 lb. tins	each	0 10
ESSENCE OF BEEF ..... Containing the concentrated Juice of the finest Meats. They will make from one and a half to two pints (according to taste) of delicious Soup, by the simple addition of water and a little seasoning. CHICKEN	per tin	0 14
	„	0 14
GELATINS, Nelson's Patent, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.	0 5
GROATS, Robinson's Patent, prepared	per tin	0 12
HARD'S INFANTTS' FOOD, in packets	each	0 12
ISINGLASS, real Russian, fine cut	per oz. packet	0 15
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD, Savory and Moore's	per tin	0 10
Do. do. do.	per doz.	7 0
MACCARONI, 2 lb. tin	per tin	1 12

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT contains thirty-two times its weight of the soluble constituents of meat, free from Fat, Bone or Tendon.

CAUTION.—The public are recommended to the use of this, the *only* preparation *authorised* to bear its name by the inventor Baron Liebig, as there are said others of inferior quality and strength whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser:—

2 oz. jar		1 2
4 „		2 0
8 „		4 0
MILK, Condensed Milk-maid ..... This is pure, wholesome, cheap, excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids, and from its perfect preservation for months after opening for the use of travellers by land or sea. brand, prepared in Switzerland.	per tin	0 8
MELLIN'S FOOD, for Infants and Invalids	per bottle	1 0
Do. do.	„	1 12
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD	per case	8
OATMEAL, best coarse Scotch, in tins of 2 lbs	each	0 10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3 lbs. tins	„	2 4
ROBBS' NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	3 0
Do. do. POWDER	„	1 12
Do. RUSKS	„	8
SAGO, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles	„	0 12
SUGAR OF MILK, finely powdered: is used as a food for infants, and is less apt to produce acidity than Cane Sugar	per lb.	2 4
TAPIOCA, best clean white, 2 lb. tins	each	0 14
VERMICELLI, finest white Neapolitan, 2 lb. tins	„	1 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

TEN PER CENT. FOR ORDER ABOVE RS. 200 CASH.
FIVE PER CENT. FOR ORDER ABOVE RS. 100 CASH.

CHAMPAGNE.

From Dufant & Cie, Chateau de Pierry, Epernay.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

	Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Doz. Pts. Rs. a.
Sillery Extra (extra dry)	29 8	16 8
Chateau de Pierry	29 12	17 4
Ay Mousseux, superior	32 8	18 8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality	39 8	22 0
Vin de Cotinet (extra dry)	44 0	...
Vin de Reserve	49 0	...

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.

(Still and Sparkling.)

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.
Laubenheimer or Erbacher	Re. 16 8
Bodanheimer	18 8
Niersteiner	20 4
Liebfraumilch, 1868	30 0
Johannisberg, 1868	36 8
Steinberg Cabinet, 1865	50 0
Brauneberg Moselle	20 0
Moselle blumchen (Flower)	24 0
Berncastler Doctor, 1868	40 0

SHERRY.

	Dozen Qts. Rs. as.
Very old Pale Sherry	24 0
Very old Montilla of Cordova (dry and light), specially recommended	28 8
Very old Amber Oloroso (selected). A wine of delicious flavour and bouquet	30 0
Manzanilla (real), extremely dry, recommended for Invalids	31 8

PORT.

	Rs. as.
Pure Oporto Wine, old, rich and full-bodied	18 0
Do. very old, matured in wood	20 8
Superior, Vintage Port	24 0
Extra Superior, for Invalids, very old	26 0

BURGUNDY WINES.

(Still and Sparkling.)

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.
Beaujolais	16 8
Fleurie	18 0
Besune	19 8
Nuigny Beaune	23 8
Pommard	28 8
Pommard, very old	30 8
Volnay, old vintage	38 0
Chambertin	40 0
Clos de Vougeot (the clite of Burgundies)	48 0
RED SPARKLING BURGUNDY (for invalids)	36 0
St. Hubert du Chateau, Sparkling	38 0
White Sparkling St. Peray	38 0
Do. Volnay	38 0

ITALIAN WINES.

From the Enological Society of Naples.
(Red and White.)

	Rs. as.
Vino Irpino, Red	12 0
„ Serino do.	14 4
„ Vesuvio, do.	16 0
„ Capri Bianco, White	17 8
„ do. Rosso, Red	17 8
Lagrima Cristi, Red	20 8
„ „ White	23 0
Pompei Bianco, White	24 0

BORDEAUX WINES.

(Red and White.)

	Per doz. Pts. Rs. a.	Qts. Rs. a.
Medoc, Superior	7 0	12 0
St. Estephe (fine flavour and bouquet)	...	14 0
Pauillac (full-body)	...	14 12
St. Julien (soft and delicate	...	16 4
Margaux (exquisite bouquet)	...	20 4
Chateau Marguerite de Ferme (classed choice growth)	...	24 0
Haut Sauternes (very rich and fine)	...	20 0

Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier Cru, with Marquis de Lur Saluc's etiquette and vintage date 1872 on bottle, and Crest and Cork and Capsule, Good year. Lalande's Monopoly, Creme de tete 36 0

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

(Prize Medals, Vienna, 1873, &c.)

All of Burgundy character.

	Rs. as.
Auldana Ruby, old full-body	13 8
Do. do. very old	15 0
Cognac, 3½ years old, bottled here	20 8
„ 4½ „ „ „	21 12
„ O. D. V. de Charante, bottled at Cognac	23 8
„ E. Vignier, Gassics and Co.'s Silver Vine Leaf	24 12
E. Vignier, Gassics & Co.'s Gold Vine Leaf	26 8
Exhaw No. 1, Rs. 37; No. 2	25 0

SPIRITS & LIQUEURS.

	Rs. as.
Old Blend of Campbeltown and Ben Nevis Whisky	22 0
Very old Blend of Campbeltown and Ardbeg (Islay) Whisky	23 0
Very old Blend of Islay, Ben Nevis, and Glenlivet Whisky	24 0
Hollands Gin (Henke's) bottled here	16 0
Do. do. do. in clear square chrystal flasks	18 12
Hollands Henke's) Gin, finest, in Rock bottles	20 8
Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters	20 0
Do. Bouquet, new liqueur	30 0

BEER AND STOUT AT MARKET RATES.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. direct the attention of their constituents to their large and fine collection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES which for durability, finish and time-keeping qualities are unrivalled.

Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring, full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375, respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

A varied stock of more or less expensive Watches always on hand, but the above we can confidentially recommend for their durability and time-keeping qualities.

Orders with remittance or reference for payment will be punctually attended to.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay: 4, Hummum Street. Poona: 1, East Street.

THOMAS STEVENS,
STEVENGRAPH WORKS, COVENTRY,
& 114, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON,
ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR FOR
GOLD AND SILVER LACES, EMBROIDERY, NAVY HAT RIBBONS, &c.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 77 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates:—

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 600
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	„ 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	„ 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

120 Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 100 or Rs. 2-0 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Application for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Seats will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.

HEREBY we beg to inform our Local and Up-Country Constituents that our OLD CASH is dead, and that the undersigned will COLLECT ALL OUTSTANDINGS due to the Firm of M. F. CASH and Co. The new Firm will conduct their business under the style of S. CASH and Co., who will pay prompt and careful attention to the orders of their Constituents and execute them with economy. They hope that they will receive the same kind support of their Constituents as has been hitherto accorded by them to the old Firm.

S. CASH & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1879.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
PARIS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS for Morning Dresses, Walking and Badminton Costumes, Visiting, Afternoon Dinner and Evening Dresses, executed in the LATEST FRENCH FASHION

BY

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN DRESS-MAKERS.

MOURNING OUTFITS completed at the shortest notice.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX

At all Prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Orders for Hats and Bonnets to suit all Dresses.

TERAI HATS and TRAVELLING HATS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
SILK MERCERS, LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c. &c, &c.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

A MENIST.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favorably known throughout the world, is at present on a Professional visit in Bombay.

The eye is the most delicate organ of sense and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on protecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge those artificial aids which, under certain circumstances and at certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort.

Inferior Spectacles may be obtained for half the price of Mr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money, at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very doubtful one.

In Mr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural crystal or pebble, which is infinitely better for the eye than any artificial glass, but cuts the lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unsurpassable by those of any other maker.

His frames too are all the result of years of patient study and gradual improvement.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles, is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance, according to the particular defect of sight being treated. Ill-made and loosely-jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes. For this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper without being liable to corrosion. Steel frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection and comfort, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful, if these would be any economy in steel, as it corrodes so quickly, and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight, caused by its settling out of shape. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark which will not wash out.

The most important point of all is to have the eye exactly suited, for which purpose a personal interview is very desirable, as there are a number of indications which a practised opti-cian would note but which cannot be conveyed here.

It should be understood that the eye itself is a sort of telescope, consisting of humours, which are held in their proper position by certain muscles, which raise or depress it, in order to bring near or more distant objects into focus. That sometimes unnatural exertions are made on the muscles, thus causing the eye in a complete state of rest. Single eye-glasses should in all cases be avoided.

There is a very common popular belief that it is wise to put off wearing spectacles, as long as possible, and not to have recourse to them until actually compelled. This is a great fallacy, and the cause of lasting injury to the sight in numberless cases. People will pooh-pooh the suggestion that they would be the better for spectacles, assuring you that their sight is if anything stronger and better than ever, and instancing in proof that they can read their newspaper easily two feet off, but a proper understanding of the subject would make them aware that this

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 8TH SEPT. 1879

THE Kabul news has reduced a weaker feeling in Government Paper and shares to-day, but in our produce markets there is little change of any kind. We have yet, however, to learn the effect exercised at home.

Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday's date reports no movements we have not already noticed.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	9,65,029
Do. Branches	Inc.	,,	4,28,132
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	7,77,159
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	3,16,819
Cash Credits	Dec.	,,	59,790
Loans	Dec.	,,	21,39,843
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	10,51,509
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	1,41,944
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	14,94,145

The large increase in the Cash Balance, due as it is to a falling off in the trade demand, is decidedly in favour of easier money, but we are scarcely likely to see any reduction in the Bank rates, at this advanced period of the season, with the probability of a larger export business being developed after the holidays. In the open market money is easy at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE has shown no alteration to-day of any kind. The Banks are not very keen buyers at current rates, while they are willing to sell for future delivery at an advance of 1-32d. per rupee per month; but a very general opinion appears to prevail that the course of the market is more likely to be upwards than downwards, and buyers are accordingly disposed to hold off in the meantime. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 13/16d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 15/16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 1/16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2 11/32d.	,,

On Calcutta rates remain unchanged at ¼ to 3-16 per cent premium for demand, and 9-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and irregular, and comes so from Calcutta, owing to the Afghan news. Very little business has been done, and it is difficult to quote rates with any degree of exactitude. We call :—Fours, Rs. 93½; Fours-and a half, Rs. 100½.

SHARES have been dull with little doing. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 660. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 lower, and in Press Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 10 in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving shares are dull, and we quote a decline of Rs. 15 in Great Eastern and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 12½ in Dhurumsey, Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 8 in Prince of Wales, and Rs. 7½ per share in Oriental.

COTTON is very firm, owing to the tenor of the Liverpool telegrams and the small available supplies of good quality, but we have not heard of any purchases for export of any importance. The local mills continue steady buyers and are likely to be so for some time to come, as they generally hold but small stocks. We quote :—

Good Omra	Rs.	225	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do	,,	219	,,
G. F. do	,,	214	,,
Good Dholleras (nominal)	,,	218	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	218	,,
G. F. do	,,	212	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm, and the holders of the few lots of decent quality now available are asking enhanced prices. We quote Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7-3 per cwt. Rapeseed is dull and in poor request at Rs. 6-13 for Gujarat and Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-10 for Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS are practically unchanged. For Liverpool the Rydal Hall (s. s.) is reported to have filled up with Wheat at 12s. 6d. and seeds at 15s. per ton. By sail the nominal quotation is 20s. For the Mediterranean ports there is no change.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady. The business from the bazaar, although somewhat larger than last week, is not very active, and to arrive transactions have been limited.

COALS are dull at unaltered prices.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 6th September as compared with the statement issued on the 30th August :—

Liabilities	30th Aug. Rs.	6th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	77,37,6 0	67,72,631
Do do. at Branches	16 58,249	20 86 381
Other Deposits	1,42,93 775	1,50 70 934
Post Bills	21 783	21,727
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,04,074	3,60,8,8
	3,63,15,546	3,65,12,511
Assets.		
Government Securities	28,87,078	35,76,259
Cash Credits on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,38 992	13 74 2 2
Loans on Security of do.	91,35 4 8	70,14,184
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,278	3,126
Bills Discounted	87,22,275	97,73 784
Stamps	2,911	2,641
Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,246		
Amount applied in reduction 2,05,0 0		
	3,38,246	3,38,246
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,49 141	3,01 125
Cash and Currency Notes	1,25,44,159	1,40 38 344
	3,63 15 546	3 65 12,511

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship WANDERING JEW, 1,737 tons, Captain H Talpey, will sail to-day for St. Francisco, in ballast.

THE s.s. MAHARAJA, 1,046 tons, Captain K. Hore, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE BASQUE VARUNA, 1,270 tons, Captain H. Macaulay, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Liverpool (31st May.) with a cargo of 1,713½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s.s. VORWAERTS, 1,818 tons, Captain J. Marrusig, arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from Colombo (1st September), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. Ryder, Mr. T. Donaldson, and 11 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. VINCORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. A. Mogenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Col. Wilson, Mr. W. Noonan, and 162 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Vorwaerts (s)	Marrusig	Colombo, Sept 1.
	Varuna	Macauiay	Liverpool, May 31.
8	Vingorla (s)	Magnis	Liverpool, May 31.
	Ancona (s)	Stead	Southampton, Aug 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Maharaja (s)	Hore	Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Wondering Jew, Talpey, to St Francisco, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Vorwaerts, to Trieste.
Steamer Bengal, to Mauritius.
Steamer Vingorla, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
4	Statesman (s)	Hughes	Liverpool, June 24.
	Strathblane	Westland	Liverpool, May 13.
	Eugenie	Lazarini	Muscat, August 7.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
4	Intimes	

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
6	Chanda (s)	Bombay & N Ports.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
5	Dorunda (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vistow Hall, s—100 boxes soda, H Jee Esmail Fazul.
Clan Rasold, s—50 cases copper sheets, Bean, Ashley & Co.
Wilton, s—653 bars and 95 plates iron, Khimjee Jewa.

FROM LONDON.

Bengal s—30 packages glassware, Tyebally Sumroodin ; 4 cases blacking, Ahmed Moosa ; 10 cases oilmanstores, J N Wadia's Sons & Co ; 10 c s s champagne, Jam s Madden & Co ; 72 pack-ges glassware, J. Hill ; 8 rolls lead sheets, Rajbhoy Adamjee.
Kashgar, s—30 cases brandy, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabwalla & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Olympia, s—96 casks beer, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria, s—103 cases brandy, D P Batha & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—740 cwts bones, Edward, Bates & Co ; 100 bales rags and 10 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Rydal : all s—325 cwts myrobalans, Narmabemel Lutiff ; 563 cwts wheat and 7 bales cotton waste, Govindran Dwarkadas ; 33 bales cotton waste, Pascoo Khimjee ; 47 bales wool, Wuhoo Lallee ; 7 bales wool, Toolsidass & Co ; 50 bales wool, Nanjee Banjee ; 38 bales wool, Abdoola Pirjee ; 80 bales wool, Dinshaw Pestonjee ; 35 bales wool, Runnichund Furkar chund ; 1 bales cotton, Heejee Verdhur ; 105 bales cotton, Vurrudhun Poonsee and Co ; 2 bales cotton, Nursee Govindjee 31½ cwts myrobalans Veerjee Hunsraz ; 465 cwts myrobalans, Remington and Co ; 15 bales wags, Jewandass Premjee ; 45 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 42 bales cotton, Rajabally Subjdilly ; 35 bales wool, Bhowanbhoy Madhowjee ; 709 cwts wh-at, Lang, Moir and Co ; 126 bales wool, Gocouldass Toolsidass ; 25 bales wool, Premchun Jaichund.

FOR PORT SAID.

Vorwaerts s—298 cwts gingellyseed, M Mondolfo and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—33 bales skins, Jommahamed Magjee ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co ; 700 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vorwaerts s—109 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Olympia s—150 casks occoanut oil, A H Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Venetia s—33 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—480 packages occoanut oil, A H Lloyd and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Maharaja s—100 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Lookmidas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—SEPTEMBER 4th.

Fanshaw, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Peshawar.

SEPTEMBER 6th.

Van Heythuysen, Lieut C-l, staff Corps, on duty, from Mhow

SEPTEMBER 7th.

Watling, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Haydon, Captain, R E, from Surat.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 6th.

Mackenzie, Surg Major, on duty, to Ahmednagar.

SEPTEMBER 7th.

Fitz Hugh, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Ali Kheyt.
Proudfoot, Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 8th.

Moon, Lieut Com Dept, on duty, to Satara.
Wansbare, Lieut, 11th Bombay N I, from leave, to Poona.
Vibart, Major, 7th Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.
Manning, Captain, 27th Fusiliers, on leave to Poona

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY MAJOR THE HON. S K. BAYLEY.
Bombay, 8th September, 1879.

The following transfer will take place from this date, viz, No. 725, V L. H, M Page, from G to H Company.
Cr Sergt W Watkins Setter, D Company, has permission to be absent from Bombay for 7 days from this date to proceed to Poona, and to take his rifle with him.

By Order W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg, Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 9.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cowarjee Dady and another—Prescot and W.—Part heard.
657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Keasajee and others—Rimington, H and C.
413-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hassanally and others—Jardine and P.
385-79—Chalk and W—Purshanandass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranaday—Mulji e and B.
149-78—R V Hearn—C E Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Mehirjee—Prescot and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

456-78—Macfarlane and G—Saik Mahomed Abdool Lutiff and another vs Toolsidass Kisandass.
493-78—Bhaishunker and D—Lolloobhoy Sumbhoolal and others vs Dayal Goca and others.
494-78—Bhaishunker and D—Toolsram Goolabdass vs Dayal Goca and others.
181-79—Janardhen and G—Morarjee Punja vs Rahimbhoy Allahbhoy—Bhaishunker and D.
469-79—Macfarlane and G—Ranchordass Lalljee vs Khatree Premjee Rachowjee
476-79—In person—Baiba vs Dada Jewa Baiba.
491-79—In person—Esmailjee Sulleman vs Esmailjee Ebrahimjee.
504-79—A F Turner—J L Madden vs F W Butler.

LONG CAUSES.

327-79—Ardeshir and H—Narayen Ookerda vs Bhoola Cullian
105-79—Janardhen and G—Manchabai vs Tukaram Wittoojee—A F Turner.
100-79—Joseph and T—Shapoorjee Rustomjee Mistry vs Dossabhoy Bazonjee and others—Ardishir and H
70-78—Cheik and W—Megjee Punraj and others vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, C and L.
564-78—Bhaishunker and D—Dewsey Anund vs Ghunsey Kessow and others—H Bicknell.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to standard. Half fees for 3rd and all other children of the same family : Standards I—3 in the Boys' School, 1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

SEVERAL PERSONS who were SUPPLIED with SPECTACLES by Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Ash tard-road London, some years ago, have called upon him, on finding that they could not see so well now, as when first using them. On examining the Eye Mr. M f und the SIGHT to have BECOME IMPAIRED, and enabled to give them PEBBLES of LESS POWER than previously, he would therefore advise those of his former Patrons, who have not already done so, to call upon him WITHOUT DELAY, as he intends LEAVING BOMBAY very SHORTLY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STANLEY—Sept. 3rd, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. E W. Stanley, station Master, Anand, B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LANGLEY—September 4th, at Wellington, the wife of Conductor R. Langley, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
SELMAN—August 30th, at Allenville, Simla, the wife of F. Stalman, Calcutta, of a daughter.
TURNER—August 30th, at Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of Montagu G. Turner, of a son.
VLASTO—September 3rd, at Elysium Row, the wife of T. P. Vlasto, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

STORY—WATERHOUSE—August 25th, at Dharmsala, by the Father of the bride, Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Story, 1st Goorkha L. I., son of General F. F. Story, C. B., to Elisabeth Louisa, (Lilie) eldest daughter of the Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, M. A., Chaplain of Delhi.

DEATHS.

GILLSON—August 28th, at Bimlipatam, Amelia, wife of Edward Gillson, Port surgeon, Bimlipatam.
PHILLIPS—At Dahingeanr Factory, Jorhat, Assam, Thomas James, dearly loved child of C. E. and H. J. Phillips.
REGNIER—August 28th, at Ramgoorah Factory, Mrs J. M. Reignier.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1879.

THE telegrams to hand this morning do not afford any further definite news respecting the course of affairs in Kabul. A mass of reports and rumours are being telegraphed all over India; but seeing that all real news must come by wire from the frontier, and seeing that the wires are strictly conserved by Government, no dependence can be placed upon any intelligence except that vouchsafed through the Press Commissioner. Even he is reticent, and it is with reluctance he acknowledged that only a few sowars have escaped from the massacre. We are told that two or three mutinous regiments have left Kabul, but whether to oppose the advance of our troops, or to escape from retribution doers not appear. From the information furnished by our Simla correspondent, and from the equivocal nature of the Press Commissioner's statement that the aspect of the tribes along the Kurrum frontier "is not at present unfavourable," it is quite evident that an outbreak is anticipated, which will, beyond doubt, enhance the difficulties of the position. In the meantime Government is straining every effort to suppress all information. The Press Commissioner's telegram to-day is bald and meagre; it vouchsafes no opinion as to the fate of the Envoy; it announces, long after the fact had been known all over India, that a few survivors of the ill-fated party have come in; nor does it give particulars of the statement which these men must have made. For the rest, all that is known is nothing but rumour, made up from Simla gossip, and old news dressed up afresh. Yakub Khan's position and fate apparently remain a mystery.

IT is now exactly one year—all but a few days—since all India and England were startled with the intelligence that the Amir of Kabul had insulted the Empress of India by his refusal to accord permission for the advance to the Afghan capital of Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission. In the interval some 30,000 troops have invaded the Amir's dominions. He himself has been driven to exile and death, while the lives of several hundreds of English officers and soldiers have been sacrificed during the course of an eight months' campaign, costing three and-a-half millions of money. The end of it all was that the right to send on our Mission was at length accorded, that Mission reached its destination, was welcomed by the Amir, and then—massacred. The insult of September 1878, is nothing when compared with the insult of 1879. The former was the act, as we pleased to call it, of one man; the latter has been the act of an army and of a nation. We went to war at first with Shere Ali; we have now to go to war with the Afghan people. Said Lord Beaconsfield the other day during his speech at the Mansion House dinner :—"My Lord Mayor you "have reminded me that it was to the City of "London that I first intimated the intention of "Her Majesty's Government to secure for the "Indian Empire an adequate and scientific "frontier, and it is satisfactory for me now to call "upon the City of London to remember that that "object has been accomplished and achieved, "with a precision of plan and a rapidity of exe-"cution not easily equalled in the annals of "statesmanship and war;" and to these set and carefully prepared phrases the plaudits of the company were ready chorus. But all the same Lord Beaconsfield's "eminently successful" campaign has turned out as complete a *fiasco* as did his much beluded "peace with honor"; and for the same reason, that having once embarked upon a course, and once adopted a policy, his Government had not the resolution or the courage to carry that policy to its only logical and legitimate ending. Mr. Gladstone during his famous speech, delivered in the House upon the Treaty of Berlin, appealed, amid the jeers of the majority of his listeners, to the verdict which the historian of the future would deliver upon the wavering and inconsistent foreign policy of the present Government. So far as the Treaty of Berlin is concerned, Mr. Gladstone's prophecy of what that verdict would be is in a fair way to be fulfilled As to the Treaty of Gandamack, and its brief existence among the State documents and engagements of the world, we already know that the future historian will chronicle how a British Government, above all others, went to war with an Oriental people—with the most treacherous of Oriental peoples—and did not end that war by convincing that people of their defeat; thus, to use one of Mr. Gladstone's phrases, "insanely" throwing to the winds the lessons inculcated by the experience of centuries. For our part, we can say with all consistency that we never joined in the plaudits which were raised all over England and India upon the conclusion of the late war. From the very day that our troops crossed the frontier we could only see one ending—that would be a real ending—to the enterprise. Half measures have never answered in the East heretofore, and they have not answered now. If it was our intention to place Yakub Khan firmly on the throne we should have done so by the force of our arms, and not have left him to himself until such time as his sway was acknowledged from Kabul to Kandahar, and from the Khyber to the Oxus. Then, and then only, might we have withdrawn our troops, but even then on the clear understanding that they would be at his side the moment he required their services. We said at the first that to send a British Envoy to Kabul under the existing position of affairs in the Amir's territories would be to expose that Envoy to very great risk. Events have proved that we, and those who thought with us—including nearly all who know the country—were right in that anticipation. But the Government in their haste to conclude the war at any price did not so think, and the country has now to pay the penalty for their error. There is no use shirking the task that lies before us. The tranquility and the safety of India demand that Afghanistan shall be thoroughly under the control of the Indian Government. We choose to exercise that control through the Afghan ruler, and that being so, we must set ourselves to seat that ruler firmly on his throne, and when need arises, to maintain him there. But, to do all that, a British army must traverse the country from one end to the other in Yakub Khan's name. That is the task which we say we must not shirk, and that now inevitably lies before us. After all, it will not be a difficult one. When met firmly the Afghans seldom fight; and it was a common saying with our officers in Afghanistan the other day that five thousand British troops properly led would march from one end of the country to the other. But there must be no trusting the people, who will be friendly to us so long, and no longer, than we are ready to meet, overcome, and punish them when necessary. The Pathan obeys, and even likes the European so long as the latter is unquestionably the stronger of the two; but let the position be reversed, and the Pathan will understand nothing but massacre. These are the terms upon which we must deal with Afghanistan. If it is necessary that we should maintain an Envoy at Kabul that Envoy must always be in a position, if need be, to hold his position and defend himself until succoured by the division which in future will be maintained in the Kurrum Valley within easy reach.

We have said above that five thousand British troops could march without fear of defeat from one end of Afghanistan to the other; but at the same time it would be a mistake to under-estimate the difficulties of the present position. In the first place there are not five thousand troops altogether in the Kurrum Valley, and before a force of that strength can leave the Shuturgurdan behind, there must at least be three or four thousand more in reserve to keep open the line of communications. It is satisfactory to learn that the powerful Ghilzai tribe have declared for us, but we must not trust them. They will, like all other Pathans, be for us only so long as we shall appear able to compel their allegiance. Then, again, we must recollect that, besides a hostile populace, there are some 15,000 troops in Kabul of the late Amir's regular army. We do not as yet know what position these people have taken up, and whether they are preparing to oppose our advance; but it is exceedingly probable that the Mullahs have been organising a widespread rising, while the similarity which the events of 1879 bear to those of the last war when disaster overtook us, may embolden the tribes and encourage them in the belief that the time for a fight is propitious. If, therefore, it is necessary that we should be prompt in avenging the attack upon the Residency, it is still more necessary—provided that there is no further hope of saving life—that we should be cautious and not incur the risk of still greater disaster. Great difficulties have to be overcome. A modern army cannot move without transport; and we know that there has been difficulty even in supplying the ordinary requirements in that respect of the troops now holding the Kurrum Valley. We may feel certain that everything will be done to permit of a rapid advance, and that baggage will be cut down to the lowest possible dimensions; but it will be unfair to ask impossibilities of the men who are now organizing the invading forces. Retribution sure, although slow, will be better than retribution delivered quickly, but accompanied by an element of uncertainty. We simply cannot afford to commit an error; and to push on a few regiments to the Bala Hissar, hurriedly got together, would be to submit them to the risk of being surrounded and overwhelmed by the mass of mutinous soldiery now seething in the streets of Kabul.

WE have received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner :—"Government "will not allow non-combatant gentlemen or "staff officers as correspondents, but regimental "officers may correspond with newspapers." This telegram was despatched in reply to a request preferred by ourselves for permission to despatch a special correspondent to the Kurrum Valley to represent the *Bombay Gazette* and a London journal, with whom we had concluded a joint arrangement. The Indian Government may take upon itself to thus control the press, and so to suppress whatever information it may not suit them to get abroad; but we suspect that in attempting to do so Lord Lytton, even as the Viceroy of India, is exceeding his powers. If this decision on the part of an administration—whose rule will mark one of the darkest pages of Indian history, and which in twelve months has perpetrated more blunders than can be laid to the score of twenty years—was arrived at in the interest of the country and of the public, we would be bound to acquiesce. But the decision to suppress all independent correspondence from the armies in the field has simply been come to in the interest of Lord Lytton himself and the one or two men who, like him, are really responsible for the murder of the men who have just died at Kabul. For the fact is the present Government of India dares not face the light of an independent press correspondence. The authorities in England placed no obstacle the other day in the way of representatives of the Press accompanying the army invading Zululand. Then, for what reason do the Indian authorities refuse to accord similar facilities in the case of the war now about to begin? Of course there is only one answer—they are afraid to do so—they are not in a position to let the truth get abroad, so they mean to use their power to suppress it. The question is one, however, for the English public to answer. Correspondents from English newspapers have found their way to the camps of the armies of the Czar of Russia, and if the foolish men at Simla think that they can prevent that public from being informed in their own way of the doings and achievements of a British army, they are committing a grievous error for which they will have to answer. Press surveillance is a thing that will not be tolerated for a moment in England; and in attempting to exercise it, as Lord Lytton is now deliberately doing, is to attempt what is beyond the power of any Government or any Viceroy that has ever existed. We are told that regimental officers will be permitted to correspond; but we reply that regimental officers are afraid to write a word to any newspaper that does not applaud everything that the men at Simla do. How can officers correspond with freedom knowing, as they do, that their letters are deliberately opened and scanned, and that they suffer if they chronicle aught that is unpleasant? The matter is one for the public more than for newspapers; and it is for the public to say whether they will be satisfied with garbled accounts of the events that are now about to transpire. Unfortunately Parliament is not now sitting, or probably Lord Lytton would not have dared to venture on his present action in this matter.

LATEST weather accounts received from all parts of the Presidency report that prospects everywhere are excellent. A break is, however, much needed in Belgaum. Khandesh and Nagar have also had more than enough of rain, prices being reported as rising in both of these districts. The Rat Plague is drawing near its end. Five and three quarter millions of these pests have been killed and paid for up to date, and the heavy rain is drowning out the survivors. During the past week the numbers of people employed on famine relief have declined everywhere, the actual figures showing a decrease of 7,900, of which 4,700 are credited to Deccan relief works, 1,100 to Kathiawar, and 2,100 to Deccan gratuitous relief. On the whole, prospects of a good season and bumper crops are even better than they were seven days ago.

IT may be as well to state that we have telegraphed to the Press Commissioner for authentic details of the number of men composing the escort. His reply is :—"The late Envoy's "escort consisted of three Europeans, twenty-"five sowars, and fifty infantry."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

I WAS able to send you by last mail a copy of Mr. S. Smith's interesting paper on the silver question, and a note of the brief discussion it excited at the Guildhall meeting. The credit of this bold attack on the enemy's camp—for London is, of course, the chief stronghold of monometallism—belongs entirely to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; and I am glad to say that an old Bombay man, Mr. Cole, is now one of the most active and useful members of that Chamber, and, next to Mr. Stephen Williamson and Mr. S. Smith, has taken the most conspicuous part in urging the expediency of the adoption by England of a bi-metallic standard. There is usually far more independence and clearness of thought as regards matters of trade and finance to be found in our great northern towns than in London, where commercial as well as political Conservatism is in the ascendant, the majority of men of business being so calmly convinced of their own superiority in wealth and knowledge to all the rest of the world that they resent as an impertinence any attempt to drive a new idea into their heads. So satisfied are they that they can do no wrong, and that the mono-metallic currency, in which they believe, should be held as sacred as the British constitution itself, that they and their newspapers denounce as blasphemers and lunatics men who dare to suggest that an international agreement to give a fixed value to silver as well as gold for purposes of exchange would help to revive a trade which is now injured by the incessant fluctuations in the value of silver. "Good Heavens!" they exclaim, "here are people who actually advocate the economic heresy of a double standard." You cannot make them understand that a fixed ratio of value between gold and silver is in reality a single standard, and that there would be no fear of a country like England being drained of the more valuable metal and left with too great supplies of the less valuable, because, both metals being, by the supposition, of equal value in all commercial countries, there would be no place to which the dreaded drain of gold could be made with any profit. In fact, according to the bi-metallic system, each nation would be able to use either gold or silver to suit its own convenience. England would continue, as long as she maintained her banking and commercial pre-eminence, to employ gold almost exclusively in ordinary transactions, while the affixing of a definite exchangeable value to silver would unquestionably, by increasing the power of the great silver-currency countries to purchase English goods, tend to arrest that downward progress of British trade and industry which has been so marked a feature in our recent history. This is the only sense in which bi-metallists can be justly accused of alleging that the rehabilitation of silver would help to enrich England. All arguments on the subject, however, will evidently be addressed to deaf ears in this city so long as the Bank of England has a superabundance of gold in its coffers. It is only through stiffering that knowledge is acquired; and, when the heavy payments to America for the food required to make good the deficiencies of another bad harvest have exhausted the supplies of United States bonds still held in Europe, and created a panic in London by rendering necessary large shipments of gold from this side to redress the balance, it is possible that English bankers and merchants will begin to take a more enlightened view of the claims of bi-metallism to a fair hearing. Meanwhile, perhaps, we ought not to complain of the bigotry of London in this matter, when even in Calcutta members of the Chamber of Commerce seem still to be ignorant of the mischief done to India during a series of years by the fluctuations in the exchangeable or international value of the rupee. I grant that for purposes of internal currency the rupee has not yet, so far as one can learn, been depreciated by the fall in exchange on England, and that a low rate of international exchange, by putting a premium on exports, stimulates production in India, and is thus not without its redeeming feature. These are, I think, conclusive arguments against all projects for tampering with the silver currency of India and demonetizing silver. But it is quite another thing to raise the value of the rupee to its old level as compared with gold. A change of this kind could not but benefit India. For, against any gain producers now make by the low rate of exchange, we must set, in the first place, the reduced capacity to purchase imports, then, the loss of, say, 3,000,000*l.* a year on public remittances to England, a sum which comes of course in the long run out of the taxpayers' pockets, and, finally, the losses on private remittances, the depreciation of all English capital invested in India, and the shock to the national credit caused by the fluctuations in the prices of rupee paper, which of course vary with the exchange. To take the new 4½ per cent. loan, for instance, it has risen 6 per cent. with the rise in exchange since the date of issue; and the Government may, therefore, be said to have lost nearly a quarter of a million on 4 millions sterling by issuing the loan in May instead of July. These variations ought not to be possible in the securities of a Government which enjoys such good credit as that of India; and the losses to which that Government is exposed by the prevailing uncertainty which favours speculation in its securities is one very good reason why we should desire to have a constant price for silver. All these considerations seem to me, when taken together, to make up an unanswerable case in favour of the proposed change; and I am convinced that the export merchants in Calcutta, who fancy the present uncertainty about silver so good for their business, take a very shortsighted view of the whole question. As a matter of fact, though producers may get a profit, I have not heard yet of any export merchants who have made their fortunes by fluctuations in exchange; but I do know of one case in which a speculative gentleman who used to insist that the element of uncertainty was just what a shrewd man of business should delight in, and that his for his part only desired that the exchange should be left alone, has pointed the moral of such a philosophy in a way which to him personally must be remarkably unpleasant.

I am afraid this is a long and wearisome dissertation on a well-worn theme; so let me wind up with some more practical remarks on the present position and prospects of silver. I don't intend to prophesy, not knowing the result, but I may observe that the steadiness of exchange at a comparatively high rate of exchange during the slack season of business in India is an encouraging sign of the times. To judge by the statistics of Indian trade up to June 30, the balance to be remitted in silver to India this year is not likely to be very large; but, on the other hand, we have had no telegrams yet to shake the belief that you are enjoying this year the blessings of a good monsoon; and the mere prospect of large crops in India will create a demand for silver. But, putting India all together out of the account, we know that there will be a strong demand for China and Japan; the wants of Austria are still unsatisfied; and the United States and Germany are now both intent on establishing a silver currency within their territories. Mr. Walker, the confidential agent of the United States Government, who has been charged with the duty of ascertaining if the European Powers will agree to another conference on the subject, was in London a few days ago, and had long interviews with Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Goschen, and others; but I do not think it likely that his mission was successful. Mr. Goschen is afraid of his own convictions and hesitates to commit himself; and English statesmen generally prefer following to leading public opinion, and never adopt any new opinion till it has survived the ordeal of a prolonged public discussion. I conclude, therefore, that Mr. Walker gained nothing by his visit to England. But he is assured beforehand of the readiness of Germany to join the United States in coming to a common understanding as to the employment of a silver as well as a gold currency. Prince Bismarck has satisfied himself that Germany cannot do without a silver coinage; and although last year the Germans arrogantly refused to send a representative to the International Conference at Paris, they have now taken the lead in suggesting that another Conference should be held. The truth is, that the clever French financiers have outwitted Germany, and made her pay dearly for her attempt to obtain a gold coinage. Germany has lost heavily, first on selling her silver, and, secondly, on buying her gold; for the action of France in stopping the coinage of silver has prevented the absorption of the German supplies of that metal except at greatly reduced prices, while the poverty of Germany causes the gold exchange to be constantly unfavourable to her. Necessity, then, compels Prince Bismarck to resume the coinage of silver; and it is certain that Germany and the United States will come to terms as to the ratio to be maintained, and that the Latin Union will then relax the strictness of regulations devised to prevent the flooding of silver currency countries with excessive supplies of that metal. It is obvious that the result of an agreement of this kind must be the rehabilitation of silver to the place it held in relation to gold before Germany received the French indemnity. These are the general causes which appear to me to render a steady rise in the price of silver probable, unless their force is counterbalanced by an immense increase in the productiveness of the silver mines. Mr. Sherman, the American Secretary to the Treasury, evidently does not think such an increase likely to occur, for he says he expects that all the silver produced in the Pacific States will be sent direct to China and Japan this year; and that the Eastern States will perhaps have to buy what silver they want in London! I have forgotten to enumerate among other influences affecting exchange the inclination that has lately sprung up among English investors to put money in enfaced rupee paper, which formerly they would not touch. It remains to be seen, however, if this laudable disposition on their part will survive a state of the money market in which loans can be easily obtained at 1½ per cent.

The fickleness of English opinion, if at least we are to gather it from the newspapers, has been pleasantly illustrated this week by the cordial reception of Captain Carey, whose acquittal is generally applauded. Had this officer landed in England two months ago he would have run a great risk of being stoned to death by the mob, at the suggestion of the cowardly journalists who called him the murderer of the Prince Imperial, and howled for his blood. I sincerely hope that none of our own beloved Princes will ever go on active service for, if a Royal Highness were to be killed, the loyalty of the newspapers would hardly be appeased till a whole division of British infantry had been sacrificed to his manes.

By far the most important news of the week is that contained in an article in yesterday's *Times* summarizing the preliminary report of Lord Airey's Commission on the state of the British Army. I telegraphed to you yesterday the substance of the Commission's recommendations, some of which the *Times* says will be immediately carried into effect. The witnesses examined by the Commission are unanimous in agreeing that short service has proved a failure; and the candid statement of Lord Strathnairn, the most distinguished of living English generals, that, had we gone to war with Russia last year, we should have suffered disasters unparalleled in our military annals, seems to be fully confirmed. The remodelling of our army on the Prussian lines seems to have been successful only in disorganizing the most magnificent fighting machine that ever existed. In many campaigns the commissariat, transport, and scientific branches of the English army have been found wanting; but never, under the old system, did the regimental organisation, which was the pride of the service, prove itself unequal to any strain that might be put upon it. Our reformers, however, and notably that prince of unsympathetic economists, Lord Northbrook, wantonly destroyed this organisation to substitute for it the German system of linked battalions, which it is found will not work with an army that frequently has three-fourths of its strength abroad. Again, Lords Cardwell and Northbrook, having only voluntary enlistment to rely on, insisted, not simply on creating short service, but on forbidding soldiers who had served six years' time and liked the service to re-engage themselves for a second term. This insanely pedantic imitation of the German system, which is based on conscription and cannot really exist when that base is taken away, has done what Napoleon himself could never do; it has brought the British army to grief. The *Times* talks of scenes witnessed in India during the "attempted" advance of the 8th and the 70th, and of similar stories from Zululand; but it is unhappily notorious that in South Africa not only have some of the regiments shown themselves unequal to bearing the fatigues of campaigning, but there have been several instances of actual misconduct in presence of the enemy, though at Ulundi the men showed that they had regained confidence in themselves and their leaders. Hence the urgency of the cry that the Government should give the country a real instead of a sham

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE OUTBREAK AT KABUL.

THE MASSACRE OF THE ENGLISH ENVOY CONFIRMED.

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

It is rumoured here that several Kabulee messengers have reached Ali Kheyl and reported that they had seen the lifeless bodies of the British Envoy and suite, concerning whose fate there now remains not the slightest doubt.

Nine sowars of the escort who were out cutting grass have escaped.

A stubborn defence was made by the Envoy's party; but the mutineers latterly burned down the doorway and swarmed in.

The loss of the Kabulees is said to have been heavy.

Letters from the Amir have been received, in which he asks for British help. He speaks of himself as besieged; but his present position is unknown.

The city is apparently in a state of insurrection.

General Roberts, supported by a movement from the Khyber, will advance immediately on Kabul by the Shuturgurdan.

[LATER.]

An outbreak among the tribes in the Kurrum and Khyber Valleys is feared.

Emissaries from Kabul are stated to be at work instigating revolt, but as yet there has been no overt act of hostility.

It is said that the mutinous troops are leaving Kabul.

Anarchy prevails in the city.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

KABUL SACKED.

LAHORE, SEPT 8.

A special telegram to the *Civil and Military Gazette* says the 81st and 85th Regiments have been ordered to Ali Kheyl, and the 31st and 13th Native Infantry to Kurrum,

Sir Richard Kennedy is appointed to the upreme command of the transport arrangements

The Residency perished by fire.

The mutinous troops, after sacking the city, left Kabul. Their destination is not known.

Movement beyond Shuturgurdan is impossible before the end of the month.

General Browne has left for Bombay.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

MARCH OF MUTINOUS TROOPS FROM KABUL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

Two or three mutinous regiments are stated to have marched from Kabul.

The behaviour of the tribes along the Kurrum border is at present not unfavourable.

Some nine sowars, who were out cutting grass, escaped when the Residency was attacked.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT DEMANDED.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The London Press, in discussing the news, call for severe punishment for the outrage, and agree on the necessity of a march to Kabul.

The *Times* urges that the outrage creates no new situation, and cannot be used as an argument in favour of the annexation of Afghanistan.

The *Standard* suspects that the outrage has been instigated by Russia.

RETURN OF LORD CRANBROOK TO LONDON.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

Lord Cranbrook (Secretary of State for India) on hearing of the rising at Kabul, immediately returned to London, where he now remains.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRAL MEETING.

POONA, SEPT. 8.

So many men are shooting and most of the matches are kept open.

Of the two matches closed, the best scores for Sir Salar Jung's prize are:—200 yards, Lieut. Rodick, 7th Fusiliers, 24; Lieut. Smith and Private Whitehead, Bombay Volunteers, 22 each; and for the Adjutant General's prize, which is restricted to soldiers, Private Henry, 2-11, 32; Sergeant Major Rickard, Sergeant Robins, Sergeant Childs, 7th Fusiliers, 31 each.

Amongst good scores, 35, the highest possible, by G. I. P. Volunteer Private Maynard, Rifle Gathering Stakes 700 yards, and 33 by Corporal Holloway, 7th Fusiliers, at 500 yards.

The Commander-in-Chief, General Warre, visited the range during the afternoon.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with hardening tendency. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	117½
Bar Silver	51⅜

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.		Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
	Total previously registered	55 5	64 32	67 43
7	Sunday	0 0	.....	.....
8	Monday	... ...	0 0	0 0
	Total	55 5	64 32	67 43
	Fall up to 8th Sep. 1878	89 71	94 15	96 8
	Do. to 8th Sep. 1877	58 10	48 10	56 37

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS kindly favour us with the following telegram which they have received from their Bhavnagar agent:—"Weather cleared up; no damage done."

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 8.

CANNANORE, 4-10 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W. Fall of rain 4 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 5; thermometer 81·8; barometer 29·936.

MANGALORE, 7th.—Weather fair; wind S. W. N. W. Fall of rain 6 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-30 p. m.—Weather fair; wind S. W.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. and W. light; thermometer 82.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by Mr. G. Barnett:—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday 29th Aug. 1879.		Quantity fallen up to 6 P.M. on week ending Friday, 5th Sept. 1879.		Total.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cts.
Lanoli	136	27	6	10	142	37
Tullegaon	31	70	9	70	2	40
Dhond	12	30	0	0	12	30
Nimbora	15	34	1	61	16	95
Nasik	24	53½	0	25	25	83
Julgaon	33	20	3	45	36	65
Sheagaon	20	10	1	27	21	37
Sohegpur	38	12	5	50	43	62
Jabalpur	38	92	2	30	41	42

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, SEPT. 8, 3-35 P.M.

Manila Mail leaves Hongkong 3 p.m. Tuesd ay 9th

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 13-16d.	per Re.
Ditto 3 months' sight	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	,,1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	,,1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
France 3 ,,	,,2-11½	,,

THE head-quarters and right wing of the 59th Regiment and of the 3rd Goorkhas and 6 11 Royal Artillery left Kandahar for Quetta on the 4th inst.

NEWS from Cape Town to the 5th of August has been received. The Pondos in Kaffirland had attacked a friendly tribe who are our allies, and burned some of their kraals, and a force of Cape Mounted Rifles and native volunteers had been sent to the aid of our allies. In Zululand affairs were unchanged. Cetewayo appears to have no intention of submitting; but he would, it was believed, keep to the broken country, where the cavalry cannot work. The *Times* correspondent at Greytown says:—"The war is not yet over. It will last until next autumn, and will end then only through the failure of food among the Zulus." Another despatch states that 5,000 Swazis were ready to attack Cetewayo, and that their number would probably increase to 10,000 before they crossed the Pongolo river. In reply to an address presented to him at Cape Town, Lord Chelmsford made a speech vindicating his conduct of the campaign. He denied that he had ever shown either vacillation or hesitation. He said he had never swerved from the plan which he had formed from the first for the march to Ulundi, and that if he had the work to do over again he should make no change in his arrangements.

THE account of Mr. Forbes's ride from Ulundi to Landsman's Drift, which the *Daily News* prints in a private letter from their correspondent, fully confirms all previous impressions of the nature of the achievement. It was not, as Mr. Forbes himself says, a remarkable ride for speed—one hundred and ten miles in twenty hours—but as a display of the combined qualities of daring, endurance, and resource it was undoubtedly a most remarkable performance. That the risks incurred by the rider were formidable is evident enough; and the mere topographical difficulties which had to be surmounted were sufficient to have deterred any ordinary man from the attempt. "There was," he says, "no road, only a confusion of waggon tracks through the long grass made by our vehicles in their advance. Everywhere the bush, in detached clumps some ten feet high, clustered thick around and among these tracks." Often the rider, as he tells us, lost his road, and only regained it by luck. At one point of his route the fog was so dense that he had to dismount and feel in the wet grass for the waggon-ruts. Through all these difficulties, however, he persevered, and reached Fort Marshall in safety with the news of the victory. Mr. Forbes's ride was indeed a most gallant achievement, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and adds another to the long list of acts of British devotion and endurance.

THE official programme of the arrangements for the Indian trooping season for 1879-80 (already published in part) has now been issued. The Crocodile, Captain Doughty, will make two voyages to Bombay from Portsmouth—viz., on the 1st of September and the 2nd of January, returning from Bombay on the 11th of November and the 12th of February, and arriving at Portsmouth on the 15th of December and the 16th of March. The Serapis, Captain Davidson, also makes two passages She leaves Portsmouth on the 6th of September and the 7th of January; leaves Bombay on the 17th of November and the 17th of February, and reaches Portsmouth on the 20th of December and the 21st of March. Both these vessels proceed on their outward voyage by way of Natal and Mauritius, and will take out the wives and families of the officers and men who are ordered from Natal to India. The Malabar, Capt. Grant, makes three passages—viz., on the 16th of September, 12th of December, and 3rd of March from Portsmouth, and the 29th of October, 18th of January, and the 10th of April from Bombay, arriving at Portsmouth on the 28th of November, 17th of February, and the 10th of May. The Jumna, Capt. Parsons, leaves Portsmouth on the 25th of September, 20th of December, and the 12th of March; leaves Bombay on the 4th of November, 27th of January, and the 18th of April, arriving at Portsmouth on the 4th of December, 26th of February, and the 18th of May. The Euphrates, Capt. Brownrigg, leaves Portsmouth on the 30th of September, 24th of December, and the 16th of March; leaves Bombay on the 8th of November, 31st of January, and the 23rd of April, arriving at Portsmouth on the 8th of December, 1st of March, and the 23rd of May, and thus completes the programme. The Malabar is arranged to take drafts, the Jumna drafts, and the 7th Battery, 8th Brigade, R.A., and the Euphrates drafts and the D B ttery, C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery. It is also understood that the 2nd Battalion, 5th Regiment, and the 30th Regiment will go to India in January, while the 17th Lancers, the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, the 90th, 83th, and the 2nd Battalion 4th Foot, and the M., 83th, and O Batteries, 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery will proceed to India from the Cape. The troops returning from India are the 3rd Hussars, 15th Foot, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, 1st Battalion 5th Foot, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, and two batteries of Artillery. A regiment will relieve the troops at Aden, which will return to England.

TELEGRAMS from Suez, dated 6th instant, report the arrival there of the steamer Thessalay, which ran ashore near Perim in July last and was got off and taken to Aden. She has on board about 5,000 bales cotton, all more or less damaged; the sound portion, some 4,000 bales, have been sent forward to Havre by the steamer Nebo, which arrived there last week. The Thessalay will be docked and repaired at Suez, and it is probable a portion of the cargo, now on board, will be sold on account of the concerned, it being too much damaged to be forwarded, besides which there is risk from spontanious combustion.

WITH a view to supplying the Indian markets with potatoes, paddy, sugar, rice, coffee, hemp, &c., at lower prices than at present prevail, a company under the title of the Oriental Agricultural Association has been organised in Calcutta. The capital is Rs. 10,000 in 200 shares of Rs. 50. Three-fourths of the required capital has been subscribed in Calcutta and the remainder is, we understand, reserved for Bombay. Messrs. J. Cristna Bros. have been appointed local hon. secretaries, and we learn that they have been authorised to select some cheap and fertile soil in Goa for a branch farm there.

THE following is a copy of a letter which has been received from Broach:—Since Monday we have had 9½ inches of rain which brings our total up to 34½ inches, or just a little short of our average. To-day there are signs of a little fine weather and if it comes our prospects will be as good as ever. So far no damage has resulted to cotton or grain, fears only are entertained that the *bajaras* may suffer a little, but if it does the crop is so small that the loss cannot be much. The rather heavy rain that we have been having seems to extend from Surat to Ahmedabad. Along the line of rail all the crops appear to be in splendid condition. Since writing this the following telegram has just come in:—Only 75 cents rain since Friday; weather fine; no damage; crops flourishing.

THE following statement of objects and reasons in reference to the "Khoti Settlement Act, 1879," are published in Saturday's *Bombay Government Gazette*:—It has long been the desire of Government to effect a satisfactory settlement of the large number of villages in the Ratnagiri District which are held by khots. An attempt to do so was made before the Survey and Settlement Act of 1865 (Bombay Act I. of 1865) was passed, but it did not meet with success and it was temporarily postponed. When the abovenamed Act was before the Council two sections (Nos. 37 and 38) were inserted in it which, it was hoped, would enable the Survey officers to surmount the difficulties which the peculiarities of the khoti tenure presented, and renewed orders were given by Government for the carrying on and completion of the settlement. The survey of a large portion of the Ratnagiri District has thus already been completed, and survey settlements have been actually introduced, and are at the present moment in force in several villages in the northern talukas. But in a very large number of cases the proposed settlement proved, for various reasons, unacceptable either to the khots, or to the ryots, or to both, and as the khots refused to hold their villages on the terms of the settlements offered to them they have been attached, according to the local custom, and managed by Government. In the course of several years, during which repeated endeavours were made to carry out the existing law and to fulfil by its aid, the wishes of Government, a considerable amount of litigation, arose in the local District Court against Government. The result of the suits, so far as they have gone (for many of the more important ones have been postponed and never yet heard on appeal by the High Court), has been in some instances favourable, and in some unfavourable to the Government. But upon the whole it has gradually become evident that the general provisions of the Survey and Settlement Act are unsuited to khoti villages, and that sections 37 and 38 of that Act fail to meet all the difficulties of the case. In the end Government appointed a competent Commission to make local inquiries and to report upon the reasons of the want of success of the attempted settlements, and to suggest what remedies could be applied. Government also obtained the opinions of all their officers who had had any experience in the Ratnagiri District, and eventually, after full consideration, a Resolution (No. 2474, dated 24th April) was issued in 1876, finally disposing of all the principal questions at issue and sanctioning terms for furture settlements which, whilst they were liberal to the khots, yet aimed also at securing the just rights and privileges of the actual occupants of the soil. But the contemplated terms differed so materially from those of an ordinary survey settlement that it was found that it would be necessary to resort to special legislation in order to adopt the Survey and Settlement Act to the proposed new settlements. The first draft of the present Bill was accordingly at once prepared, but before introducing it into the Legislative Council it was deemed expedient to test the suitability of its provisions by tentative settlements to be made under the special direction of the Collector. The experience thus gained appears to the Government to have established both the need for the proposed measure and the likelihood of its leading, if passed into law, to a satisfactory conclusion of the many difficulties with which the revenue administration of the Ratnagiri District has been beset from the time, it may almost be said, when the country first came under British rule. Temporary settlements have been effected by the Collector and his assistants of a large number of villages in accordance with its provisions, and proof that these settlements are giving satisfaction is to be found in the facts that all litigation against Government has ceased, that almost all the pending suits have been either withdrawn, or compromised, and that the relations between the khots and their tenants, and the other holders of land in khoti villages, are reported to be becoming of a much more friendly well-disposed character. In the meantime the Survey and Settlement Act has been included in the repealing schedule of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, except as regards sections 37 and 38. But the said Code, to a considerable extent, re-enacts the provisions of the Survey and Settlement Act as part of the general law of the Presidency, so that it is still necessary to pass a special Act to legalize the proposed new settlements of khoti villages and to modify certain portions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code so far as they would apply to such villages. This Bill, amended by the light of the experience gained in the experimental settlements of the last three years, is, therefore, introduced for this purpose.

ARRANGEMENTS have just been completed for carrying out a very important railway project, which will link on ultimately to some of the grandest extensions which the railway system of India will demand in the future. The new line now to be undertaken will pass through the native states of Central India, from Gwalior through Jhansi and Saugor in British territory, to a junction with the Great Indian Peninsula line near the Mopani coal fields. The extension from Agra to Gwalior is on the broad gauge, and there will happily be no question about the gauge of the new line, which will ultimately form part of what will be as unequivocally a trunk line as any in India. It is easy to foresee that the Gwalior and Jhansi line can eventually be continued, crossing the Great Indian Peninsula, through Mopani to Nagpore, and so on to Hyderabad. As there is already a line from Hyderabad to Wadi on the Madras line the direct North and South Central India Railway of the future will shorten the travelling distance between Madras and Calcutta by many hundred miles. The Begum of Bhopal, through whose territories the new line will pass, finds some of the capital.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Englishman* state that arrangements have been made in Madras to hold a monster meeting in connexion with the Eurasian Association at which the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Turner, has been asked to preside. The Governor, Commander-in-Chief, members of Council, Bishop and Judges will be solicited to become patrons. The objects which the Association intends carrying out are a registration office for obtaining employment, a loan for building and benevolent funds, a co-operative store, and the establishment of an agricultural colony.

THE Allahabad paper remarks that among the many anomalous services on which Staff Corps officers are engaged in India, one of the most strange is their employment in the Educational Department. Four Staff Corps officers are found on the graded lists of educational officers, viz., Colonel R. M. Macdonald in Madras, Major W. R. M. Holroyd in the Punjab, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Waddington in Bombay, and Captain H. B. Jacob in the Central Provinces. The two first-named officers are not only engaged in the work of education, but are actually directors of public instruction in their several provinces. Such abnormal positions remind one of the days when Lord John Russell was supposed to be desirous of undertaking the command of the Channel Fleet.

A FRESH difference is said to have arisen between Messrs. Stanley and Co. and the East Indian Railway. Messrs. Stanley and Co., considering themselves entitled to collect tolls from persons coming from the Calcutta side to post letters at the Post Office at the Howrah railway station, such persons coming, in their opinion, on their own business and therefore not falling under the exemption in the agreement, wished to collect tolls from them and had placed a man for the purpose in the vicinity of the Post Office in question. The authorities at the station objected to this and would not allow the man to take his stand there. A complaint has consequently been made by Messrs. Stanley and Co., to the Agent, and the matter is under enquiry.

A MEETING of the municipal commissioners at Allahabad was convened the other day to consider the best methods of raising money to meet current expenses. "The first suggestion was to raise the duty on rice to two annas on No. 1 quality and one anna on No. 2. Carried. The second question was to raise the duty on tobacco from 4 annas per maund to 8 annas. Carried. The third motion was not moved; it was that the wheel tax should be raised from 4 annas per wheel to six. The last was a house tax; this question remained in abeyance." In Allahabad the methods of raising municipal revenue seem somewhat primitive. The house tax is usually made the *piece de resistance* in Madras municipalities.

THE coolness between Russia and Germany is increasing. Such is the rumour from St. Petersburg. As evidence of this coolness, it is said that the Russian Government has resolved on erecting four new fortresses on the frontier, and that a considerable sum has already been set apart for commencing the work. Some of the wilder Russian prints certainly urge the propriety of war with Prussia; but it does not appear that they are of any influence in Russia.

MUSSOORIE is rejoicing in a break in the rains, but is somewhat dumfounded at finding the quantity of rain registered already exceeds ninety inches. One set off to this most extraordinarily wet season is that everywhere the crops are reported to promise well, and are likely to be exceptionally abundant.

ON the recommendation of Mr. J. Ware-Edgar, C. S. I., Shah Nandin Ahmad, formerly Sajjadah Nashin or Mohankah, of the Sasseram Endowment Fund, who was removed from his office a few years ago, has been, after all, re-instated in his Khankahship, but not with the full powers he formerly possessed.

SEVERAL cases have lately occurred of foreigners being arrested by the Russian authorities on board vessels arriving in Russian ports for not carrying passports. Two Englishmen were arrested in this manner very recently on their arrival at Cronstadt. It is not therefore safe to enter Russian waters unless provided with passports bearing the proper *visa*.

THE Rev. Mr. Dalton who has recently been appointed Governor of the Prince of Wales's two sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, should stand a fair chance of being one of these days made a bishop. Mr. Dalton is a brother of Mrs. Thomas, the wife of Dr. J. B. Thomas, of Madras. Captain Lord Charles Montagu, D. Scott, R. N., who is to command the Bacchante, and who is consequently to be entrusted with the charge of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales on their first cruise, is the youngest son of the Duke of Buccleuch, and an officer with twenty-six years' service. The course of the cruise, says the *Home and Colonial Mail*, is not yet definitely settled, but, as at present arranged, it will be made chiefly under sail. The Western Islands, Madeira, Cape de Verd, the West Indies, North America (including Canada), and the south-east coast of America will be visited. The Bacchante will leave England in September, and return about Easter of next year.

THE *Times* announces the death of Prof. Lamont, a Scotchman by birth, and director of the Munich Observatory. Prof. Lamont, who was seventy-four years of age, and had been employed at the Munich Observatory since 1835, may almost be called the father of modern terrestrial magnetism.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the latest information from the Merv expedition shows that the main force was three weeks ago still bound to the shore of the Caspian, the transport difficulties, want of water, and intense heat having so far rendered anything like a general advance impossible. On the other hand, the correspondent says, he has positive information that as long ago as the end of last April a body of Russian officers arrived in Persia and proceeded towards the northern frontier under orders for service with the Persian cavalry.

MR. H. W. S., MELBORNE.—My dear friend,—You tell me that I must be very happy in getting rid of those headaches to which I was like you so frequently subject. Make use, as I did, of *Grimault's Guarana* and you shall wonder at its marvellous results.—JOHN SMITH [Liverpool].

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting.)

POLICE FINES.—The total amount of fines inflicted by the local magistrates during the month of August last amounted to about Rs. 5,876, of which Rs. 4,473 were recovered.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Tardeo on view of the body of Curim Khan who was accidentally drowned in a tank in the compound of the Oriental Spinning Company's Mills. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

GAMBLERS.—Ruzoonath Hurseeba and fifteen others, described as clerks, were yesterday charged, at the instance of Messrs. Longdon and Jones, inspectors of police, before Mr. Nana Morojee with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Kalbadevi. They were all found guilty and fined Rs. 20 each.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Mahomedan boy, named Suttar Muddar, who died from the effects of the injuries he sustained on the afternoon previous while pasing along the Haines Road, by a dogcart. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

A MATRIMONIAL SUIT STRUCK OUT.—A suit brought by Fanny Catherine Mongeon against her husband, James Horsman Mongeon, for a divorce on the ground of cruelty, was called on before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court yesterday. It was stated to have been settled and was ordered to be struck out for want of appearance of either party.

AN ALLEGED ELOPEMENT.—On the arrival of a *battilla*, named Dowlatie, in this harbour on Saturday night last, Mr. Inspector Ingram, of the Water Police, executed a warrant issued by the authorities at Kurrachee by arresting a Mr. Arthur Hollier and a Mrs. Agnes Mortimer, passengers by that native craft, on a charge of elopement and theft. The former is a carriage builder in the Sind and Punjab Railway Company, and the latter is the wife of a Mr. Mortimer an engine driver in the employ of the same company. On the arrest being effected, a search was instituted as to the property they had in their possession, when, in addition to a considerable stock of wearing apparel, there were found a gold watch, Albert chains, brooches, rings, &c., and Rs. 20 in cash. They were yesterday placed before the Commissioner of Police, Sir Frank Souter. Mrs. Mortimer stated that she left her husband in consequence of constant ill-treatment; she applied to her brother for protection, who was a near neighbour to Hollier. On his declining to interfere she requested Hollier to accompany her to Bombay and the jewellery found in their possession belonged to her. Hollier corroborated this statement. The Commissioner ordered the prisoners to be retained in custody and to be forwarded to Kurrachee at the earliest opportunity.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—The annual distribution of scholarships and prizes to the successful girls attending the schools of the Parsee Girls' School Association took place yesterday afternoon in the premises of the Fort school—premises singularly ill-adapted for the purpose, the selection of which was the more unaccountable because a better place was available within a few hundred yards, namely, Manockjee Sett's Garden. Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel presided. The honorary secretary, Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Panthakee, who has for many years rendered valuable service to the schools without any remuneration, read the notice convening the meeting and the annual report of the managing committee. There are three schools managed by the committee, taught by female teachers, and superintended by a female superintendent: the Fort school attended by 305 girls; the Chandanwady school attended by 187 girls; and the Mazgaon school attended by 46 girls. During the past year, the total attendance was 538 girls, from whom Rs. 4,431-8-0 were realized by monthly fees of one rupee and half a rupee each. The income during the year (exclusive of a permanent fund of Rs. 1,000) was Rs. 8,297-9-9; and the expenditure Rs. 7 605-8-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 692-1-9. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Nusserwanjee Heerjeebhoy Patel examined some of the girls in reading, parsing, geography, history, and general knowledge, after which some of the girls sang a few songs. Prizes were then distributed by the chairman. Among these were scholarships of Rs. 10, Rs. 7, Rs. 5, and Rs. 4 per month; and prizes of Rs. 100, Rs. 20, and Rs. 16, besides workboxes, books, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Ancona, Commander E. G. Stead, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 22nd August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr P Hudson	Mr and Mrs Southern
Mrs Branson, 4 children and infant	Mr K H Stephens
Mrs Harvey	Mr J A Lloyd
Miss Rankin	Rajah Rameslsingra
Mr and Mrs Kirkbride	Mrs M Gaildner

FROM BRINDISI.

The Hon Mr Justice Pinhey	Mr and Mrs Doveres
Major W Smith	Mr R H Pilcher
Mr P P Hutchins	Mr H R Bell.

FROM VENICE.

	Mr R R Olliver
Mr and Mrs St John	
Dr and Mrs Boustead	

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Mangs	Mr Sypsoms.

FROM ADEN.

Lieut St George	H A Rahman
Lieut Warleigh, R N	A Kursinjee
Mr A Anwar, R N	D Mottabhoy
Syed Saffar	

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM AUGUST 15 TO 22 INCLUSIVE.)

THE Princess of Wales, accompanied by her five children, left London on Tuesday for Dover, *en route* to Denmark.

The foundation stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse was successfully laid on Tuesday by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present.

Mr. Orde, the Home Secretary, addressed an agricultural meeting at Bootle on Wednesday, but did not advert to general politics. Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, speaking at a meeting of Cumberland Conservatives, replied at length to Mr. Gladstone's charges against the Ministry.

Mr. Gladstone addressed a Liberal meeting on Tuesday night at Chester, and spoke at length and vehemently against the policy and action of the Government, urging the Liberal party to union and activity in order to return a majority at the General Election.

Sir C. Dilke at Chelsea, and Mr. Mundella at Sheffield, also have delivered addresses condemnatory of the Government policy.

Mr. C. E. Grissell was released, after one night's detention, from Newgate Gaol immediately after the prorogation of Parliament.

An Irish Home Rule demonstration was made at Glasgow on Saturday, and resolutions were passed denouncing "Scotch Whiggery" as opposed to Irish freedom.

The Liverpool Liberal Association have resolved to strive for a second seat at the General Election, in cooperation with the Home Rule party.

Mr. Peel, M.P., and Mr. C. S. Read have been instructed by the Royal Commissioners on Agriculture to proceed to the United States to collect information with respect to American agriculture.

The Rev. Dr. W. G. Tozer, late Missionary Bishop in Eastern Africa, has been nominated Bishop of Jamaica.

Several addresses of congratulation were presented, on Friday, to Cardinal Newman, at the Oratory, Birmingham, the Roman Catholics of Great Britain, to which he returned earnest replies.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contained notification that the Queen has consented to extend the Medal upon several colliers for their gallant endeavours to rescue the imprisoned miners in the Abercarne Colliery upon the occasion of explosion of fire-damp in September last.

The Rev. Mr. Mearns, of Gourock, has refused to recognize the validity of the deposition pronounced by the Presbytery of Greenock on the ground of heresy, and on Sunday preached as usual in his church, the minister appointed by the Presbytery being refused admission.

The annual meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science was opened at Sheffield on Wednesday. Professor Allman, the President of the year, delivered an address upon the theory of life.

A large sugar refinery, belonging to Messrs. Martineau and Co., in Christian Street, St. Georges-in-the-East, London, was burnt down on Saturday. The loss is estimated at fully £100,000.

Violent thunderstorms, with heavy rain, burst over the Midland and Northern Counties on Saturday and Sunday, causing extensive inundations and great damage in some districts.

The Bristol magistrates have granted summonses, returnable on Tuesday next, against the directors of the late West of England Bank, for statutory misdemeanour.

A young woman at Burnley was shot dead on Monday, through the incautious handling of a loaded gun by a fellow servant.

During a Home Rule procession at Lurgan, Ireland, on Friday, the arrest of a man guilty of disorderly conduct led to a riot, and the police, being attacked by a great mob, fired, killing a boy and wounding several other persons.

A boy aged 8 years is in custody at Buralem upon a charge of burglary, having broken into a house and stolen a considerable amount of property. Two boys, respectively aged 8 and 10, pleaded "Guilty," at Guildford, to burglary in a house at Haslemere, and were sentenced to five years' detention in a reformatory.

The open Money market is perhaps a shade stronger, but there is as yet no appreciable improvement in the demand for accommodation. Consols are about ⅛ better for the week at 97⅜ sellers. Home Railway stocks have marked some rather wide fluctuations, but business is still exceedingly limited, although prices as a rule left off with a firmer tendency. Foreign bonds apart from a little speculation in Egyptian, which close a shade lower, have been neglected.

OBITUARY.—Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B.; Sir R. K. Wyatt; Sir T. Moncreiffe; Sir John Shaw-Lefevre, K.C.B.; Maj. M. Hughes, R.E., Ret.; Lieut-Col. W. B. Preston, Bo. Ret.; the Hon. R. G. Talbot; the Hon. G. L. Vaughan; Dr. W. J. Young, F.R.C.S.; Dowager Countess of Lichfield; Lord Gordon.

The Turkish Commissioners for the settlement of the Greek frontier question have at last been appointed. They are Safvet, Sawas, and Ali Saif Pashas; and it is understood that they are disposed to assent to considerable territorial concessions to Greece, but not to the cession of Janina.

An application from the ex-Khedive, Ismail Pasha, for leave to return to Egypt has been submitted to the Governments of Great Britain and France, who have refused their sanction.

The Egyptian Ministry has resigned and a new Cabinet has been formed, the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, assuming the position of President of the Council. The change is said to have given satisfaction at Cairo. M. Tricou, the French Consul-General, has left for France, but it is not known whether he has been permanently recalled.

The St Petersburg press manifests satisfaction at the fall of Count Andrassy, whom it represents to have been a determined enemy to Russian interests, and looks forward to the early predominence of Slav councils in the Austrian Empire.

The elections of Presidents of the French Councils-General have been held, and the general result was in favour of the Republicans, who gained several positions formerly held by the Monarchists. The Minister of the Interior has intimated that the law did not impose a too rigid abstention from the presence to political questions, it is expected that University Bill will form the subject of resolutions passed by many Councils.

According to a semi-official Austrian correspondence, the International Commission in Bulgaria has, after formal investigation, adopted three declarations impugning the conduct of Aleko Pasha, the Governor of the Province, who is accused of violating the 31st Article of the Treaty of Berlin and ignoring the sovereignty of the Sultan. The Russian Commissioner refused to sign these declarations.

The projected marriage between the King of Spain and the Austrian Duchess Maria Christine is now generally credited at Madrid.

The New Zealand Parliament has been dissolved.

There was a serious riot at Quebec on Friday last between French and Irish ship labourers, resulting in the loss of three lives and wounding of many persons. The military were called out, and although there has been great excitement, there has since been no renewal of the riot.

It is understood that the United States Government has instructed its representatives to offer mediation between Chili and Peru and Bolivia; but nothing is known of the result of these offers. The blockade of Iquiqua has been raised.

THE ZULU WAR.

LORD CHELMSFORD ON HIS DEFENCE.

(*From Times' Correspondent.*)

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 5.

THE German to-day takes to England Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford and his personal Staff, Colonel J. North Crealock, Captain F. H. Buller, Captain Molyneux, Lieutenant Milne, R.N., Lieutenant Freer, Captain Grenfell, Lieutenants Lysons and Leigh, and the special officers, Brigadier-general Sir E. Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers Buller. All received a hearty reception here and carry with them the best wishes of the colonists for the services rendered by them to South Africa.

A public address from the Cape Town citizens was presented to Lord Chelmsford at Government-house acknowledging his services and congratulating him on the successful conclusion of the military operations in Zululand. In reply, he referred to the misrepresentations of his conduct of the war which appeared in a portion of the English Press, showing that party feeling and political bias had warped the judgment and coloured the writings of some newspaper correspondents, who from the moment of their arrival in the country seemed bent upon finding fault with everything. He continued:—

"I have been publicly accused of hesitation and vacillation, and it has also been stated that I have completely lost the confidence of all but my personal Staff. As regards the last charge, I am proud to feel just fled in meeting it directly, and I declare, unhesitatingly, that it never had the slightest foundation. With regard to the charge of hesitation and vacillation, I can only assure you that it is equally groundless. I made up my mind at a very early date that I would endeavour to reach Ulundi by the route which I eventually took, and I never swerved from that determination. Before advancing to the relief of Eshowe I left instructions as to the distribution of reinforcements about to arrive, and that distribution was not interfered with by the advance of my column. Changes of every description may be brought against the Commander-in-Chief, and the inhabitants of Natal with regard to the transport difficulty. The delay of every day's delay, however, was a matter of serious moment, it would not have been wise to haggle too closely about prices, and I believe that on inquiry it will be found that the latest official economical Blue Book will fully demand furnish a satisfactory defence to the sweeping accusations brought against the Natal colonists. In every community men, no doubt, will be found who are ready to sacrifice anything to their greed for gain, but it would be unfair to condemn the many for the fault of the few, and I am glad of this opportunity of vindicating the character of the people of Natal. I am also anxious to remove some slight misapprehensions which appear to exist regarding my movements before and after leaving Ulundi. I have been it stated that I always reckoned upon receiving direct assistance from the coast column, and the advance upon Ulundi was, consequently, a desperate undertaking made against the express orders of my gallant friend and successor, Sir Garnet Wolseley. The difficulties in the advance on Ulundi by the coast roads had been brought to my notice soon after my arrival in Natal by those who knew them well. I therefore never calculated that the column would receive more than indirect support from the troops on that line, and I felt quite satisfied that the former would be strong enough to carry out the task before it. I need scarcely tell you that I received no orders forbidding me to advance. After the crushing defeat inflicted upon the Zulus at Ulundi and their subsequent complete dispersion, there would have been no advantage gained by endeavouring to penetrate the difficult country lying north of the King's Kraal, even had the state of supplies permitted it. While, therefore, one portion of the force retraced its steps towards the Blood River, escorting the sick and wounded and taking with it all the empty wagons, the other moved via Kwamagwaza to St. Paul's and there completed the chain of strongly intrenched posts which now extends from east to west across the centre of Zululand, at intervals of about 20 miles. I must apologize for having detained you by these lengthy explanations, but I was anxious to remove any misconceptions that may possibly have existed regarding the present military situation in Zululand."

In conclusion he said:—

"I shall watch with anxiety the progress of events in South Africa. I trust most sincerely that the blessings of peace may shortly be restored to it in every part, and that the time may soon arrive when its separate colonies will be welded into one powerful confederate whole."

Sir Evelyn Wood has been pressed by the Premier, Mr. Gordon Sprigg, to accept the office of Commandant-General of the Colonial Forces, but Sir Evelyn has reserved his decision until it is submitted for approval to the Duke of Cambridge. The announcement of this offer having been made was received

supply. The abundance of ice is remarkable. It is stored in pits during the winter, and is sold in every bazaar in summer for a mere pittance. Huge blocks of snow or ice, which are used for cooling sherbets and other drinks, are to be seen in the confectioner's shops.

Our postal arrangements from here to Ali Kheyl, the nearest post office, are working most satisfactorily, in contrast to the line from Kohat to Ali Kheyl, on which the transmission of bangby parcels seems to be very much neglected.

KABUL, Aug. 17.

ABOUT a mile-and-a-half to the north-east of the Bala Hissar is the site of the British cantonments occupied by our troops in 1840 and 1841. We went over the ground in the course of a recent morning ride; but beyond the remains of a small part of the rampart on the western side there is nothing now to show that the place ever consisted of anything other than the fields of rice and Indian-corn that now cover it. The gardens and trees that used to adorn it were all destroyed and utilized as forage or fuel before the troops left the cantonments on their disastrous march to Jellalabad; and the houses and barracks were burned to the ground by the fanatical mob of Afghans the instant they were vacated. It was difficult for us to realize the fact that here there was for two years a large British cantonment in which English ladies and children had lived.

Ascending the low range of hills behind the village of Behmaru, 500 yards north of the old cantonment, on which the blood of many a gallant British soldier was split in those terrible months of November and December, 1841, an excellent and extensive view of the surrounding plain is obtained. The village of Behmaru is still the same miserable collection of mud hovels, which I imagine it was forty years ago, when it so often gave cover to our implacable enemies. The forts which encircled the cantonments, and whose names have yet a mournful celebrity to us, are still standing: but most of them in a dilapidated state. The Rakab Bashi Fort, which cost British troops upwards of 200 men to capture, would now be untenable against any attack. Mahomed Sherif's Fort, from which a British garrison of European and native troops was once disgracefully driven, still stands in good condition. The famous commissariat fort—the loss of which was one cause of the subsequent disasters—has been considerably altered. Mahmoud Khan's Fort, which our troops never were bold enough to attack, still looks as formidable a place as it must have then appeared to our panic-stricken generals. Between the last mentioned fort and the Kabul River is the spot where the British envoy was murder-d. The site of the cantonments has been universally condemned, and the size of the works was also too great for defence But when one remembers that the garrison consisted of five th ousand British troops, with abundance of ammunition, there can be no doubt that, however disadvantageous the position was, if they had been properly handled, all the Afghans in the country could never have triumphed over them.

But the story of the imbecility and incapacity that led to the greatest humiliation we have ever experienced has no need to be re-told. It makes one flush with shame and indignation to read it now; and the horror which it produced in the public mind is no doubt answerable for the unreasoning dread of any sort of interference in Afghanistan which used to be so prevalent.

From the hill behind Behmaru a good view of the Bala Hissar and the city of Kabul is obtained and on the other (north) side stretches out the green meadow of Shirabad, the centre of which is occupied by a lake which sometimes dries up. On the very side of the old British cantonments the late Amir, Shere Ali Khan, commenced the erection of an enormous line of barracks for his troops. The design, which is being carried to completion, by a free pressed Amir, is to from a huge fortified enclosure, one side of which will be formed by the Behmaru hills already mentioned. The side parallel to the hills is almost complete. It is about a mile long, and consists of a series of small rooms built against a high thick mud wall, having an arched verandah running along the front. The western side has also been nearly finished. The official name of this imposing-looking place is Sherpur (after the late Amir), but the people generally talk of it as the new city. It could easily contain half the city of Kabul within its walls. The late Amir intended to have built himself a palace here, and we were shown a site on the brow of the hill which he had levelled for it.

The Ghilzais about the Shutargurdan have been interfering somewhat with merchants and travellers between this and Kurram, but they have not interrupted our postal communication. It is very natural (from an Afghan point of view) for the Ghilzais to think that as the road between Kabul and Kurram appears likely to become an important thoroughfare, they should receive from the Amir some stated allowances like the Khyber tribes for protecting the traffic. Indeed, allowances for the maintenance of police posts were formerly made to the Ghilzais; but these have been for some time in abeyance, and the little trouble which the tribe have been recently giving is only meant to remind the Kabul officials of this abeyance, and to quicken their action in re-arranging them.

The idea, however, that the road via Kurram is ever likely to supplant that by Jell-labad and the Khyber is, in my opinion, a delusion. Commerce is very conservative in these matters. Few instances could be produced of an old-established road having been deserted in favour of a new one, even if the latter were better made and somewhat safer. The great highway to Kabul is, and has been for many centuries, the road by the Khyber and Jellalabad. For mercantile traffic there are no great physical difficulties in the way. The difficulties from rapacious tribes are capable of removal, as has been practically proved. The more serious incubus of excessive customs-dues will in course of time be removed. But on the Kurram road, not to speak of the great obstacle of the Shutargurdan, the objection is to the distance of this round-about way to India compared with the Khyber route.

A railway up to the Peiwar Kotal might perhaps draw most of the trade in that direction, but even that is not a certainty. Some of the officers of the Kurram Force found were under a strong impression that a better route to Kabul existed through Zurmat, avoiding the Shutargurdan altogether. *Prima facie* I should say that this is very unlikely. Had there been an easier route into Kurram than over the Shutargurdan, it is very probable that it would have been wellknown and used. No danger from Mangals or others would have proved an insuperable difficulty. At the same time it is admitted that the country between the Shutargurdan and Ghazni is very little known. Just before the insurrection in Kabul broke out in 1841, there was an expedition of British troops sent into Zurmat through the Logar Valley. The pass connecting these two valleys is called the Altimur Pass, and it would appear to be by no means easy. Although guns were much injured in going over it, and Lady Sale, who received her information from the officers of the expedition, describes it as "very steep it rises 9,600 feet above the level of the sea. The crest was represented as being as much a man on horse-back could surmount, and the artillery would never have been got over it, had not the natives given their assistance: 800 of them dragged the guns up. The great difficulty (as far as I could learn) lay, not so much in the acclivity, as in the roughness of the road, which was perfectly filled with huge blocks of stone. Here it was dreadfully cold and snow fell."

This would be the pass to be crossed by going through Zormat; or if it were intended to avoid the Ghazni road, the risk of interruption from snow at least in that direction would be very great. A severe outbreak of cholera occurred among the troops recently arrived here from Herat: as many as 360 are said to have died in the course of a few days. They have been paid up and dismissed to their homes on leave. The weather is very much cooler than it was.

KABUL, August 24.

Four days ago the discharge of artillery from the Bala Hissar at sunset announced to the faithful in Kabul the beginning of the Ramzan, or Mahomedan month of fasting. In India, where there is a large non-Mahomedan population, and where the relaxing influence of western civilization has been at work for many years, the same rigid observance of the rites and ceremonies of Islam, as is witnessed in a strictly Mahomedan country like this, is not found. It is amusing to notice the change that has come over our Indian Mahomedan servants and followers since their arrival in Kabul. Men who were never known to bend a knee in prayer may now be seen going through the prescribed genuflexions at the five stated periods. Rosaries have been purchased and are diligently counted. This is all the result of the surrounding atmosphere, and, I may say, gloom of Mahomedanism. The closely-veiled women are a sign of the same rigidity. Yesterday furnished an instance of the administration of criminal justice in a Mahomedan State. A soldier in the Amir's artillery had a quarrel with one of his comrades, and in the heat of passion drew his knife and stabbed the man fatally. The murderer was seized and taken before the Amir, and the widow and brother of the murdered man attended to demand justice. According to law and custom the murderer was delivered over to the "revengers of blood," who dragged him down to the place of public execution outside the western gate of the Bala Hissar, followed by a seething mob of spectators. Arrived at the gallows, the brother of the dead man drew out his long Afghan knife, and the criminal seemed to be within a moment of his end, when the Colonel of the battery stepped forward, and, after much persuasion, induced the prosecutors to accept as blood-money one thousand rupees and a young woman. The man thus escaped from the edge of the grave. But it is not often that the revenging Afghan will forego the blood of his enemy. Little more than a month ago a barbarous execution took place. A young man, whom I knew well—a son of one of the Resul Birdars at Jellalabad—had been concerned in a murder which took place near Jellalabad shortly after the departure of the British troops. He was arrested and sent up to Kabul. The Amir delivered him over to the relations of the murdered man, who speedily took him outside the city gate and cut him to pieces. The Mahomedan law of murder or retaliation is almost the same as the Jewish law as laid down in the Pentateuch—"an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." In one respect the Mahomedan law is an improvement on the Mosaic law, in that a money compensation is permitted if the prosecutor agrees, whereas the Jewish law allowed no alternative to death.

The murder of an infidel (that is one who, is not a Mahomedan) by a Mahomedan is not a crime punishable with death; and the murder of a woman or a slave is not thought so very serious an offence. This delegation of the execution of justice by the State to private persons has, no doubt, a brutalizing effect upon the population, and tends to prolong and embitter the blood feuds with which Afghanistan is covered.

I have mentioned the place of public execution outside the Nagarakhana Gate of the Bala Hissar. There is a regular scaffold and rope, permanently kept there for the execution of public criminals, that is, persons against whom no private prosecutors appear. The place is called Gargbora, which may perhaps be a corruption of Gulgoneh, a retired spot much praised by Baber as a suitable place for drinking, and in reference to which he parodied and applied the following couplet from Hafiz:—

O for the happy times, when free and uncontrolled
We lived in Gulgunah with no very good fame.

The general description of the situation by Baber would apply to the Garghara of the present day.

I took an opportunity a few days ago to ride through the Chandol or Persian quarter of Kabul. Having ridden through the Shor Bazaar on the one hand, which was swept and clean, the dirty, straggling streets of the Chandol seemed very poor in comparison. There are, probably, about two thousand houses in the Chandol. The whole of the inhabitants are of Persian or Turki origin; but, they do not include all the Persian inhabitants of Kabul. There are numerous families besides scattered all over the city and Bala Hissar; in fact it is estimated that nearly one-half of the population of Kabul consists of these tribes.

Their location in Kabul dates from the time of Nadir Shah and of Ahmed Shah. The Chandol, which is a distinct fortified portion of Kabul, was built in the time of the famous Wazir Futteh Khan. In former days many serious riots took place between these Persian tribes and the other inhabitants, the former are nearly all Shiahs in religion, whereas the 1 tter, like all the Afghans, are bigotted Sonnis. There is less chance of collision now that the Shiahs have a separate quarter, and may carry out their peculiar Moharram ceremonies without necessarily offending the susceptibilities of the Sonnis.

The various tribes of Rikas, Jawan Shers, Kizilbashes, Afshars, &c., are all of Iranian origin. Formerly they were much chosen by the Afghan rulers as personal and household guards; and still a large number of them follow the military profession. Some of the smartest native cavalry officers in our own service belong to this class. From their numbers and peculiar position in the country, the Persian tribes of Kabul are of great political importance. They have always maintained a close alliance with the Hazara tribes of Deund and the Hazarajat generally, who are also Shiahs and speak the Persian language. These Hazaras have never been thoroughly subdued by any Kabul ruler. The mountainous nature of their country is their great protection.

According to the native calculation the sun, two days ago, entered the constellation of Sambala or Virgo, and we are told that we may now expect cold nights and warm days. Baber's description of the climate may be quoted as exactly true, so far as we have experience:—"The climate is extremely delightful, and in this respect there is no such place in the known world. In the nights of summer you cannot sleep without a postin (or lamb skin cloak). Though the snow falls very deep in the winter, yet the cold is never excessively intense."

As the season passes, old friends disappear and new ones come on. The plums, grenades, apricots and cherries are now over. In their place we get pears and melons. The former are not particularly good, and we have not yet tasted a really first class sarda melon; but, it is said, the best ones are not yet quite ripe. New varieties of grapes arrive in quick succession; the large green ones which are exported in small round boxes to India are now in season.

Definite orders have now been issued for the continuation of the telegraph wire from Ali Khyel to Kabul, and it is hoped that it may be finished within a month. Mr. Josepha, the Superintendent of Telegraphs in Kurram, is directing the work energetically, and will waste no time over it. His Highness the Amir is bound by our new treaty to protect the telegraph wire within his own territories, and it is not anticipated that there will be any trouble between Kabul and the Shutargurdan. I am not so sure about the Jajis and Mangals who prowl about the Hazardarakht defile.

I hope, in a future letter, to give you some account of the numerous archæological remains existing in this valley. Across the Logar River, at a distance of six or seven miles, there are many ruins, tumuli, and topes. Most of these have, no doubt, been examined by Masson and Honigberger, but still some gleaning may be left. There is a very prominent pillar on the top of the range between us and Khurd Kabul, apparently about forty or fifty feet high, built of stone, and in perfect preservation. It can be seen distinctly with a telescope. It is usually called the Minar-i-Chukree, from the village on the other side of the range, and sometimes the Minar-i-Sikandar.

MORE AFGHAN PAPERS.

From the seventh volume of Afghan papers submitted to Parliament the following extracts are made. The first paper we quote is a translation of a firman issued by Amir Shere Ali Khan, dated 22nd December, 1878.

Let the high in rank, &c., Sirdar Mohumad Omer Khan, the Governor of Herat, Tolmshir Sahib, and Hasan Ali Khan, the Sipah Salar-i-Azzim, be honoured by this Royal Firman and know—

That having previously announced the result of the fights of our victorious troops to-day, also that by the Grace of God a series of victories have been won by the lion-devouring warriors, we have deemed it necessary to announce the details of the same to you, so that you may be made fully aware of the facts.

The state of affairs and of hostilities on the Khyber frontier line are as follows:—At the outset there were only five regiments stationed at Ali Masjid as a permanent garrison when the British troops advanced to attack them. The said five regiments gave battle to fourteen of the infidel white regiments, and for about eight hours the roaring of the cannon and musketry, together with the clashing of the swords, were incessant; till, in accordance with the words of the holy verse, "There is no victory except that which comes from God," the goodness and strength of the Almighty aided the lion-catching warriors, and they totally defeated the English Army, when, a considerable number being killed and wounded on both sides, a stop was put to further fighting, and each side retired to his own camp.

Six days after, two other engagements took place at Peiwar, where the victorious troops, again, in their zeal to push back the infidel army, brought one day like that of the Day of Judgment, and rushing on like a torrent compelled the infidels to fall back.

Since then to the present moment the English troops have not dared to show fight, nor to make any advance. In fact, on account of the severity of the winter and especially by the action of Ooloosai people and the Afridi tribes, who are anxious for the infliction of loss on their (the English) lives and property, it is quite certain that they will not make any forward advance.

As perfect harmony exists in all the affairs of this mighty Government most of the nobles and chiefs of this country have made certain representations to us in person with the view of putting a stop to this mischief which may affect the peace of this Government. The opinion of our ministers and military officers being also in conformity with our royal views, we have decided that to put a stop to the present trouble there is no alternative but to have recourse to friendly negotiations as opposed to hostility and warfare; for instance, although our enemy should give up his hostile attitude and the idea of interference in Afghanistan, yet, having taken up arms against us, he ought to be bound down by diplomatic action.

It now being winter and his advance difficult, and as in the spring this evil will be sure to break out afresh, there is no better opportunity than the present, when the enemy has not the power of moving in consequence of the severity of the winter, that our royal self should proceed to the capital of Russia, and open an official correspondence with the British Government. We have accordingly, in conformity of the approval of our ministers and a number of our well wishers, decided on proceeding to St. Petersburg, the capital of the Russian Emperor, and have appointed our eldest and beloved son, Sardar Mohammad Yakub Khan, to act in our absence, leaving the whole of our Sardars, viz., Sir Ghulamshir Bahadur Khan, Daud Shah Khan, Hyder Khan, Ghulamshir Bahadur, Muhammad Karim Khan, Ghulamshir Bahadur, the Mighty Regiments, Mirza Sayyid Ahmed Khan, Nib Muhammad Rahim Khan, the Royal Archives, the Treasury, and the special Chamberlains, under his immediate orders. We also, under an auspicious fortune, and putting our trust in Almighty God, left Kabul on the 13th December, accompanied by our illustrious brother (sic) Sardar Shere Ali Khan, Shah Muhammad Khan, our Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mirza Habibullah, the Mustaufi-ul-Momalek, Kazi Abdul Kadar Khan, a few servants, and one "Namadek Kash Upter," the Russian envoy who also took part in the deputation we held respecting this journey, together with the High Princes Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan and Sardar Muhammad Taki Khan.

We received letters from the Governor-General, General Stolietoff, the Russian, named Sir Chesmeni, Stolietoff, who was with the Emperor at Livadia, having written to us as follows:—

"The Emperor considers you as a brother, and you also, who are on the other side of the water, must display the same sense of friendship and brotherhood. The English Government is anxious to come to terms with you through the intervention of the Sultan, and wishes you to take his advice and counsel; but the Emperor's desire is that you should not admit the English into your country, and, like last year, you are to treat them with deceit and deception until the present cold season passes away, then the Almighty's will will be made manifest to you, that is to say, the Russian Government having repeated the Bismillah, the Bismillah will come to your assistance. In short, you are to rest assured that affairs will end well. If God permits, we will convene a Government meeting at St. Petersburg, that is to say, a congress, which means an assembly of powers. We will then open an official discussion with the English Government, and either by force of words and diplomatic action we will entirely cut off all English communication and interference with Afghanistan for ever, or else events will end in a mighty and important war. By the help of God, I write not a symptom or vestige of trouble and dissatisfaction will remain in Afghanistan"

It therefore behoves our well-wishing servants to conduct the affairs entrusted to them in a praiseworthy and resolute manner better than before, and having placed their hopes in God, rest confident that the welfare and affairs of this glorious Government will continue on a firm footing as before, and the mischief and disaffection which seem to have arisen in the country will disappear.

Let it be known to the high in rank, Tolmshir Bahadur and Hafizulla Khan, Secretary to the Sipah Salar-i-Azzim, that, thanks to God, the trouble we have been taking for a series of years in instructing and improving the officers of our victorious regiments has not been lost, and in fighting the English troops they have displayed the same bravery as the force of the civilized nations. Not one of the victorious troops went to Heaven until he had himself slain three of the enemy. In short, they fought insuch a way, and made such a stand, that both high and low praised them. We are fully confident that our victorious troops wherever they may fight will defeat the enemy.

The Herat Army is also noted for its bravery and discipline, a result of your devoted services. You will convey our royal satisfaction to all the troops and inhabitants of Herat, high and low, and tell them that our hopes is that God and his Prophet may be as satisfied with them as we are.

Next comes an elegant letter from Major Cavagnari, C.S.I., to Sardar Yakub Khan, dated the 5th March, 1879, of which the official translation is:—

After the expression of sympathy and sorrow, which is the customary mode of racers of the straight path of this transient world, I beg to inform you that at this unfortunate moment I have received your mournful letter, intimating an event, in recording which the pen shed the tears of sorrow and the paper utters the sounds of pain, viz., the departure of His Highness the Amir Sahib Bahadur from this transient (world to which every one must bid adieu) to the everlasting one, which is the real abode of all (human) beings. This sad news has cause an indescribable sorrow and pain to sincere friends.

Since "every being on the face of the earth must respond to the call of death," and quit this fleeting world, it behoves all survivors and the lonely travellers of this world to recline against the cushion of patience and submission to the will of providence, since no good can result from the opposite courses, as Urfi has said—" Where a meeting with a beloved one to be procured by weeping, one might weep for a number of years in the hope of obtaining the desired meeting."

I consequent no other course than to have patience. May the Most High and Glorious God, through His mercy and grace, assign the deceased Amir an abode in the highest heaven, and bestow on his heirs patience and comfort.

On the 6th of March last the following telegram was sent to Major Cavagnari, Jellalabad:—

Your telegram to Viceroy, 26th February. Following reply should be sent to Yakub Khan. Letter begins:—

I have received the letter, dated 20th February, which your Highness has sent me; and it has been laid before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

His Excellency has instructed me to reply to your Highness that it has always been the desire of the British Government to maintain peace and friendship with the Government, the Sardars, and the people of Afghanistan. The events which caused the rupture of friendly relations between the two Governments, and which compelled the British Government to declare war against the late Amir Shere Ali Khan, have been publicly proclaimed, and are well known to your Highness.

His Excellency the Viceroy has now received with satisfaction the expression of your Highness's anxiety for the renewal of friendship between the two Governments, and the assurance of your desire to make every exertion for that purpose. I am consequently authorized to communicate to you the preliminary conditions upon which, if they are agreed to, the Viceroy is prepared to entertain negotiations for the conclusion of peace and for the restoration of friendly alliance between the two Governments.

In the first place the following arrangements respecting the territories now in possession of the British forces, are necessary for the protection and permanent tranquillity of the north-west frontier of India:—

1. The Amir of Kabul must renounce all claim to authority over the Khyber and Nichni Passes leading from Jellalabad into the Peshawur district, and over the independent tribes inhabiting the territory directly connected with these passes.

2. The district of Kurram, from Thull to the crest of the Shutargardan Pass, and the districts of Pishin and Sibi, will remain under the protection and control of the British Government.

In the next place, the foreign relations of the Kabul Government must be henceforth conducted in accordance with the advice and wishes of the British Government; and European British officers accredited to the Kabul Government, must be permitted to reside, with suitable personal guards at such places in Afghanistan as may hereafter be determined upon.

It is necessary for the conclusion of any friendly settlement of affairs between the two countries, that the Government at Kabul shall agree to these preliminary conditions; the Viceroy will thereupon be prepared to enter into negotiations for peace and a cordial alliance on a basis conducive to the common advantage of the two countries, and to the stability and prosperity of the Kabul ruler. Let it be ended.

Bukhtiyar Khan can take this reply to Yakub, with any subsidiary instructions.

Acknowledge receipt of this message.

The Amir Mohammed Yakub Khan's letter to Major Cavagnari, of the 29th March, 1879, is thus translated:—

A.C.—I have received your kind letter, dated the 23rd March, by the hand of Munshi Bukhtiyar Khan, and have given the fullest possible consideration and reflection to what you have written, pressing me to accept the third condition; and that you consider such acceptance as conducive to the permanent concord and alliance of the two Governments. In the permanent friendship and loyal affection to the British Government, which it is my strong wish and desire to obtain, it is fitting that the British Government, having in view its own greatness and eminence, should have conferred on me numerous benefits, and constant recurring advantages, and should have from beginning to end kept my advancement and independence in Afghanistan. In my acceptance of the two conditions which I have declared, and which I firmly and sincerely resolve to carry out, if you will carefully reflect, you will see that very important interests and matters are contained; so that there is no further room for introducing or mentioning the third condition. I ask for justice in this matter from the British Government. When I have accepted a British Resident in my capital, permanent or temporary as the British Government may choose, and turning away my eyes from all aid or friend from other States, have put the hand of hope and dependence firmly on the wide skirt of the British Government, what would be becoming in the strong and grand British Government to take away a small part of my kingdom, or to extend it a little? As I have sincerely, truly, and decidedly chosen the permanent friendship of the British Government, I hope and except from that great and magnanimous Government that my request on this point may be accepted, and that the foundation of friendship and alliance may be very speedily and firmly laid; and that by making happy your faithful friend with appropriate kindnesses, you may render your Government famous in the world and among all nations by your kindness and favour to me. Please God, the advantage of such kindness will appear sooner than that which the British Government anticipates from its third condition.

For the sake of giving confidence in this statements, and of strengthening the foundation of friendship, if the British Government propose to appoint a mission of rank, such as yourself, to come to Kabul and see me, the real concord on both sides will be declared and proved face to face. I will certainly not oppose this proposal. In any case, I desire and expect good and advantage in every way from the British Government, and I look upon the friendship of that Government as entirely an advantage and the more of much good.

On the 8th April the Secretary of State telegraphed to the Viceroy:—

Yours on Treaty. All the Articles approved.

THE AFGHAN WAR AND TREATY.

(*The Times.*)

A DESPATCH has been published of Lord Cranbrook addressed to the Viceroy of India, and commenting on the conduct and close of the late war in Afghanistan. It is, as it were, the epilogue to a long and eventful drama now closed; but it is also something more important than this. It may be taken as the charter of our future policy in regard to the North-Western Frontier of India. In the long despatch of the Secretary of State is little more than the concentrated echo of a voluminous State paper addressed at the beginning of last month by the Viceroy in Council to the Home Government. The demands on our space unfortunately debar us from publishing this very important document *in extenso*. It occupies over a dozen pages of the papers on Afghanistan just presented to Parliament, and it gives a detailed and highly instructive account of the policy, purposes, and conduct of the Indian Government in its recent dealings with Afghanistan. It deserves, and will doubtless receive, the attentive study of all serious politicians; but the general public will probably be satisfied with the concise summary of its contents to be found in the despatch in which Lord Cranbrook replies to it and adopts its main conclusions as at once the explanation of our past policy and the basis of our future dealings with Afghanistan. A good deal of the narrative contained in the two despatches will be familiar to readers who have followed the events of the past year with even moderate attention. But both contain precise and definite exposition of policy, and are worthy of attentive consideration on this account independently of their historical interest. So much wild speculation has been indulged in at various times, both by supporters and opponents of the policy pursued by the Home and Indian Governments in regard to Afghanistan, that it is of the last importance to have an authentic official record of what policy has been and is to be in the future. On these essential points very little room is left for doubt or speculation in the despatches now before us.

The despatch of the Indian Government opens with some very instructive remarks on the condition of our North-Western Frontier before the complications arose which led to the war. The history of the measures which were adopted from time to time to establish its security. After commenting briefly on the failure of these measures through the growing unfriendliness of the late Amir, Shere Ali, it explains the causes which led to the outbreak of hostilities and the objects which the Indian Government had in view in undertaking the war. From first to last these objects were confined to two essential points—"Firstly, the exclusion of all foreign influence from Afghanistan; and, secondly, such a rectification of our Afghan frontier as would suffice to render impossible for the future the exclusion of British influence from that State." These were the objects to be obtained; but the results to be avoided were far more important both in themselves and in their effect on the whole plan of operations. They are dwelt on at considerable length in the Viceroy's despatch; but they are summarized in Lord Cranbrook's account of the proclamation issued at the commencement of hostilities "which clearly intimated to the Afghan sirdars and people that the invasion of their country was the consequence solely of the ill-advised conduct of their ruler, and that the British Government in no way desired to injure the people of Afghanistan or to attach to them any share of responsibility for Shere Ali's proceedings." These considerations controlled from first to last the whole conduct of the war, the history of which we need not now enter in detail. It is worth while to remember, however, that of the various disasters which were predicted for our arms none actually occurred; that we promptly accomplished the objects which the Indian Government had throughout proposed to itself; and that, having done so, we refrained, as we said we should, from carrying on an aggressive war against the territory and people of Afghanistan. The flight and death of Shere Ali brought about a new condition of affairs. As soon as it was clear that his successor, Yakub Khan, had established his authority, negotiations were opened with him, and he promptly agreed in substance to the terms which were offered for his acceptance. On only one point of the treaty which was ultimately negotiated did his hesitation cause any serious embarrassment or delay. He objected to the very moderate territorial concessions demanded, and the Indian Government do not hesitate to say that "his reluctance to entertain any territorial basis of negotiation appeared to them very probably attributable to exaggerated and erroneous apprehensions of the arrangements they deemed essential to the future security of the frontier." This exaggerated apprehension is, moreover, attributed by the Indian Government to the "many and mischievous misrepresentations of our Afghan policy which had been propagated after the rupture of our relations with Shere Ali." But the difficulty on this point was overcome by the tact of Major Cavagnari, as well as by the real moderation of the British demands; and the treaty, the terms of which are already well known, was signed on the 26th of May at Gandamak, to which place Yakub Khan had repaired in order to confer personally with our envoy. The purpose and results of the treaty are summarized both by the Viceroy and by Lord Cranbrook. It secures our command of the passes, but for excellent reasons, stated at length in the Viceroy's despatch, it restores the Afghan strongholds occupied by us to the possession of Yakub Khan. On this important point Lord Cranbrook, on behalf of the Imperial Government, decisively approves the moderation of the Viceroy and his colleagues. We went to war in order to establish tolerable relations with Afghanistan and its rulers, and to secure "an adequate and scientific frontier." Having obtained those paramount objects, we aim at nothing further. "In short," as the Viceroy says, "we have framed this treaty with an earnest desire to render all the conditions of it, not only consistent with, but also conducive to, the maintenance of that friendly and mutually advantageous footing on which it re-establishes our relations with Afghanistan; and from those relations we have laboured to eliminate every appreciable cause of irritation and disunion."

It is not at all improbable that these despatches and the policy they explain and formulate may prove very distasteful to two very different classes of politicians. Those who so vehemently disapproved the action of the Government last year will have to confess that they exaggerated both its real aims and the obstacles it was likely to encounter; while the advocates of an adventurous and aggressive policy in Central Asia will be not a little disappointed that the Government really meant what it said, and is now contented with every moderate and, as they will think, insignificant results. We ourselves have never given any countenance to the views of those acute politicians who are always discerning new perils in Central Asia, and are never content unless the whole attention of the British Government, whatever may be the demands on it in other quarters, is directed towards the operations of the Russian forces against the barbarous tribes of the desert. If we were to listen to them, we should not be safe even at Kandahar and Jelalabad; Kabul itself and Herat would only be stages in an onward advance to which no practical limit can be set. Throughout the whole Afghan controversy we have been satisfied that the policy both of the Home and Indian Governments was that which they professed from the first, and have now emphatically placed on public and official record; namely, to secure a tenable frontier and to abstain from interference in Afghanistan except so far as to establish a necessary influence over the foreign relations of that State. This has now been done, and all that we are and ought to be content. It would be the bitterest satire on our whole policy if we were still to alarm ourselves every time that Russia is forced to move by her turbulent and restless neighbours. We have desired certain definite objects in order to secure ourselves against these incessant and disquieting scares. These objects we have now secured in substance, and our settled policy must be to make them good and to aim at nothing further. It is admitted both by the Viceroy and Lord Cranbrook that we have still work enough to do on our new frontier; but the task is one which Indian officials, civil as well as military, are singularly fitted to accomplish and have often accomplished with success. It must now be acknowledged that the North-West Frontier of India is definitely and permanently fixed, and this being so we may, in spite of sinister predictions, reasonably share Lord Cranbrook's confidence "that the same energy and judgment which have been attended with such admirable results on the existing Punjab and Sind frontiers will be equally successful in the new and more extended sphere in which those qualities will now be exercised."

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